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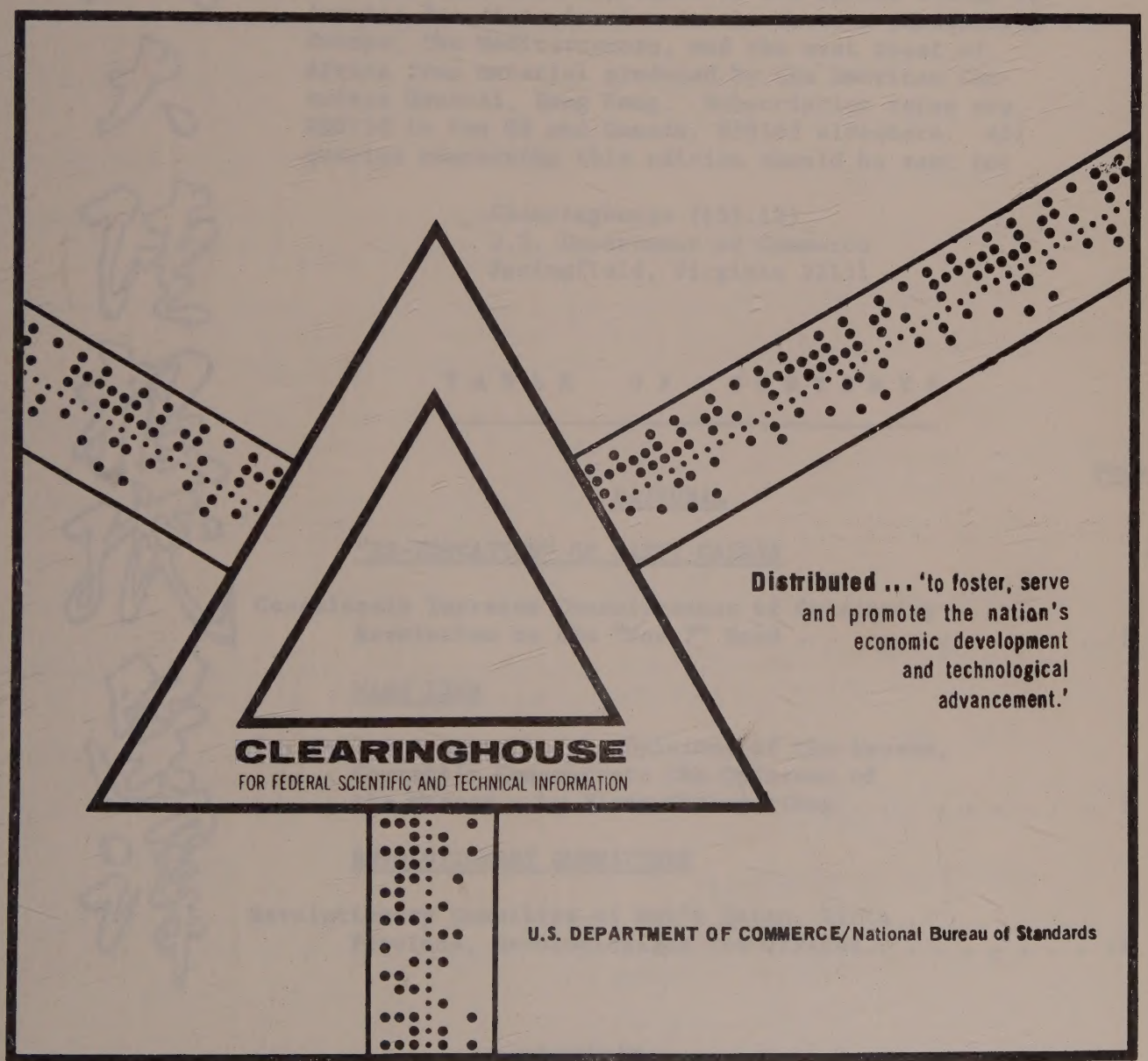
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****
* NATIONAL *
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"RE-EDUCATION" OF PARTY CADRES

Ceaselessly Increase Consciousness of Continuing Revolution on the "May 7" Road

- Broad masses of students of "May 7" School of the General Office of CCP Central Committee win triple bumper harvest of thought, production and physical health

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 20, 1970)

The "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee was established in January 1969 for the "re-education" of Party cadres, according to the following article.

The article does not say how many cadres are sent to the "school" for re-indoctrination, but claims that the "school" was built by the cadres themselves.

Cadres are sent to the "school" and made to do mainly farm labor. They were said to resist the idea of being sent down, but their attitude was soon "rectified" after some study of Mao thought.--SCMP Ed.

(Our own report) Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the "May 7" School of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Party fights hard to establish itself by relying on the red heart that is boundlessly loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, builds itself by relying on the brilliant "May 7" directive and the "Three Constantly Read Articles," and ceaselessly advances on the "May 7" road.

In the past more than one year the broad masses of "May 7" fighters have won a triple bumper harvest of thought, production and physical health.

Firmly Persevere in Bringing Proletarian Politics To the Fore

"Correct political and military lines are not naturally and peacefully produced and developed, but are produced and developed from struggle." The "May 7" School of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Party was founded in January last year in accordance with Chairman Mao's great call, "Let the broad masses of cadres be sent down to do labor," and his brilliant "May 7 Directive." In the past more than one year they have firmly and unwaveringly brought proletarian politics to the fore, smashed the sabotage and trouble-making of a small handful of class enemies in the course of the establishment of the school, and at the same time waged a struggle against interference from bourgeois ideas within the revolutionary ranks. The focal point of the struggle was whether they should follow the "May 7" road and how they should go about it. They are ceaselessly resolving contradictions and ceaselessly marching forward through repeated study of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive."

(1) Increasing consciousness of continuing revolution, strengthening the resolve to follow the "May 7" road.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's call, "Let the broad masses be sent down to do labor," the broad masses of "May 7" fighters, cherishing strong wishes to "study anew," happily embarked on the "May 7" road. However, a very small number of people, poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, did not understand the great significance of the "May 7" directive. Consequently they held an erroneous view of the "May 7" School and did not want to follow the "May 7" road or to follow it indefinitely.

Should one follow the "May 7" road, and should one follow it permanently or just for a while? That is a question of attitude toward Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a question as to whether one wants to continue to make revolution. The Party committee of the school organized all to study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and the doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat on many occasions, launched revolutionary mass criticism, eradicated the remnant poison of "theory of going to rural areas to get a veneer of gold" and "theory that labor is punishment," and rectified the attitude of following the "May 7" road. Those who at first thought that being sent down was "inglorious" now begin to taste the sweetness of "studying anew" and are proud of being a "May 7" fighter. Those who at first planned to follow the "May 7" road only for a while are now settled here and are determined to follow the road for the rest of their lives. Those who at first thought they were going to live in retirement from the army now muster their revolutionary spirit and are resolved to follow Chairman Mao closely and continue to make revolution.

Through this practice they have all realized that Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" directive is an epochal development of Marxism-Leninism, and that the "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao is a broad road of light that leads to communism. The "May 7" fighters said, "This splendid road must be followed by the whole Party, the whole Army, and all trades and professions of the whole nation. It must be followed not only by our present generation, but by all successive generations till communism is reached."

(2) Bringing proletarian politics to the fore, doing everything in order to change people's way of thinking.

Should the bringing of politics to the fore or production be placed in the first position? That was the basic question involved in the struggle between the two lines during the establishment of the school. At first some people said, "To farm the 'May 7' fields well is itself the greatest politics." In effect they wanted to turn the "May 7" School into an old-style farm. There were also those who wanted to study behind closed doors and who would not pay any attention to the study and application of Chairman Mao's works in a living way. In effect they wanted to follow the old road of the former Party School. The Party committee of the school led all to criticize not only the simple labor viewpoint, but also the erroneous idea of studying behind closed doors.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work in schools is for the sake of changing the way of thinking of the students," the school firmly insists on making the reform of world outlook as a task of primary importance. It links every activity with the tempering of the red heart to make it loyal to Chairman Mao and with the continuing revolution and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It closely grasps the mass movement of living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, stresses study and application amid struggle, and ceaselessly promote ideological revolutionization. No matter whether it is learning from the PLA, firmly upholding the four firsts, promoting the three-eight style of work, or carrying out the 4-good company movement, the school always adopts the means of "inviting in and sending out," by which students ask poor and lower-middle peasants to be their teachers and receive re-education from them. All this goes on round the basic task of changing people's way of thinking.

With emphasis on tempering and reform, members of the school regard their work sites as a battlefield in which to struggle against self and criticize revisionism and stand trials and tempering at points of the greatest hardship and danger. They dig ditches standing in knee-deep mud, scoop up sand in icy river water, load lime kilns while braving dense smoke, protect the lives and security of the people by resisting torrential flood waters, etc., etc. They regard these difficult circumstances as good classrooms for tempering men and their thoughts. When time permits, the "May 7" fighters would pull trolleys loaded with timber, manure or machines themselves rather than use trucks for transport, in order to temper themselves. They would turn the earth with hoes rather than use tractors to

plow the fields. They all said, "Machines can work for us, but they cannot reform our thought."

Develop Tradition of Fighting Under Adverse Conditions, Follow Road of Self-Reliance

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of self-reliance and fighting hard under adverse conditions, the school insists on running itself by hard-working and thrifty means. When the school was first established, some people still kept the style of government offices. Instead of overcoming difficulties with their own hands, they wanted to have things done at public expense. In view of this way of thinking, the Party committee of the school mobilized the masses for a debate. They all finally realized that in following the "May 7" road, it was necessary to work hard, live frugally, and build our enterprise under difficult conditions. To inherit and develop the Party's revolutionary tradition of fighting hard under adverse conditions was an important lesson in our renewed study.

The Party committee of the school fully rouse the masses to make revolution by frugal means. Everyone is careful about expenses, saves as much as possible and works hard. They will do anything which they themselves can do, and will not spend any money unless absolutely necessary. For example, several electricians installed four power-drainage devices of 80 KWs each, using two sets of old switchboards. Some carpenters and plumbers, developing "the spirit of poverty" and working with only five incomplete sets of carpenter's tools and a spanner, produced nearly ten thousand pieces of large and small farm tools, including a simple electrically-operated threshing machine, basically meeting the needs of production. The squad of truck drivers, daring to think and act, carried out repairs on the trucks and tractors themselves, beginning with minor repairs but finally able to do major repairs. The "May 7" fighters collected sand and carried pebbles themselves and produced more than 30,000 pieces of prefabricated cement slabs with which they built a retaining wall to protect a dangerous section of a dike. They also made bricks and tiles, slaked slime, carried sand and stones, and designed and built more than 6,600 square meters of warehouses and barracks all by themselves. The cost per square meter was lower by 40 percent than that specified by the State. Last year they saved more than ¥150,000 for the State in this way.

With the enthusiastic support and help of the local revolutionary committee and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the "May 7" fighters of the school built ponds and reclaimed land totalling nearly 5,000 mow after fighting hard for one year. They have harvested 1,630,000 piculs of rice, 45,000 catties of ginned cotton, and 47,000 catties of groundnuts. They have also reared more than 500 pigs and planted 120 mow with fruit trees. As a result, they are able to provide themselves with enough food grains, cotton and cooking oil for their own consumption for a whole year, and also provide themselves with part of the vegetables and meat they need.

While developing agricultural production, they also develop sideline and handicraft production, and are planning to set up a mechanical repairs workshop. Their total income reached ¥290,000 last year.

By following the road of self-reliance and implementing the principle of working hard and living frugally, they have not only saved money for the State, but more important still, tempered themselves and increased their own abilities. The "May 7" fighters said, "With one red heart and two hands, we can produce everything we need by ourselves."

Their Hearts Are Nearer To Chairman Mao Than Ever

"Once grasped by the masses, correct ideas that represent the advanced class will become a material force capable of reforming society and the world." Under the close concern of Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin and responsible comrades of the Party center and in the midst of the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, the broad masses of "May 7" fighters of the school, using Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as a weapon and developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, have been fighting against heaven and earth and the class enemy as well as the bourgeois "selfishness" in their heads for more than a year, and increasing their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, and the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The radiance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" has lit up the road of continuing revolution. Some veteran cadres who followed Chairman Mao in the war in all parts of the country in the past "have lived on millet, borne arms, slept in caves and reclaimed waste land." However, after their arrival in the cities, they were poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and anti-Party schemer Yang Shang-k'un, so that they "neither grasp the lever nor show concern for the line, but allow themselves to change comfortably." On the "May 7" road they summed up their own experience learned in the struggle between the two lines and regained revolutionary youthful vigor. In doing productive labor, they "sweat all over in fine days and are covered with mud in rainy days, but their hearts are warm when they think of Chairman Mao." Many of them said with feeling: "It seems that we have gone back to Nanniwan."

Some "three-door cadres" and educated youths, influenced in the past by the "theory of going to school in order to be an official," longed for the pleasures of comfort and leisure and the glory of personal fame and position. Through being sent down for labor and re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants, they have consciously changed their world outlook. They now enjoy hardship and regard labor as honorable. Formerly they looked down upon poor and lower-middle peasants, but now they have shed their official airs and willingly become school pupils to poor and lower-middle peasants. Formerly they frowned on the smell of nightsoil, but now they look upon it as "gold." Formerly they did not realize the good taste of rice and flour, but now they realize the difficulty that accompanies the production of a single grain of rice, and so have strengthened their feeling for the working people.

Most of the cadres who made mistakes have awakened through examination, criticism and tempering in labor, and are liberated. They are deeply grateful to Chairman Mao for having saved them, and are resolved to "follow the footsteps of Chairman Mao and never waver in spite of a thousand difficulties and ten thousand dangers" on the way to revolution from now on.

In response to Chairman Mao's call, many working personnel are actively following the "May 7" road, ceaselessly increasing their political awareness in struggle. They have made great contributions toward the establishment of the school in a hard-working and thrifty manner.

These changes are focused on one point, and that is their proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao is deeper than ever. They all feel deeply that "We are farther removed from Peking, but our hearts are nearer to Chairman Mao."

All are healthier than ever owing to the strengthening of their revolutionary will and their tempering in physical labor. Comrades who are victims of various chronic diseases are generally getting better and stronger. Some have completely lost their symptoms. They said with feeling: "Labor can cure all diseases."

The school has recently received two batches of dependents of the students. Some of these dependents are already organized for sideline production, and a "May 7" middle school and primary school has been set up for them.

Through the year-end four-good general rating, a new high tide of struggle, criticism and transformation as well as "grasping revolution and stimulating production," is formed in the school, presenting a picture of vigor and prosperity.

* * *

MASS LINE

Pay Full Attention to the Opinions of the Masses, Correctly Concentrate the Opinions of the Masses

by

T'eng Ch'ang-liang (滕昌良), chairman of revolutionary committee of Muchouling brigade, Shangt'ien commune, Fenghua hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1970)

The chairman of the revolutionary committee of a production brigade in Fenghua hsien, Chekiang, tells in the following article how he listens to the views of the masses and combines them and acts on them.--SCMP Ed.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them, then go to the masses, persevere in the ideas and carry them through, so as to form correct ideas of leadership--such is the basic method of leadership." This great directive given by Chairman Mao is the Marxist-Leninist scientific method of leadership of combining the general with the individual, the leadership with the masses. We have learned from practice that our work and undertakings will develop and triumph if we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, otherwise we may meet with problems and fail. Therefore, in doing practical work, we must firmly carry out Chairman Mao's instructions, pay full attention to the opinions of the masses, correctly concentrate the opinions of the masses and make the masses carry them through.

I have taken up the post of leader of the brigade for many years. Although I have been together with the masses every day, have worked with them every day and have listened to their opinions every day, yet because I did not understand fully Chairman Mao's important instruction about "from the masses and back to the masses," I only attached importance to "listening" and did not "concentrate" their opinions well. Sometimes, I "obeyed" the opinions which were shouted out loudly, so that I fell behind the masses and made some mistakes.

In 1967, a serious drought, the like of which had never been seen in the past century, befell our area. I was very much worried upon seeing the late-crop rice wither. To pump water from the mountain stream to the upland fields, I got together with several cadres to study the situation and consulted some activists on the matter of buying a hand-pushed tractor for our brigade which could be used for irrigation, plowing and other farm jobs. One was finally bought.

After winning the fight against drought, some commune members discussed the problem of the purchase of the tractor. Some production teams proceeded from the viewpoint of departmentalism and were reluctant to take on extra burden, so that the capital for buying the tractor could not be raised; a few commune members feared that the purchase of the tractor would bring about a decrease in allotment and income; some commune members were afraid that it would be difficult to define the responsibility of maintaining and keeping the tractor and that the tractor could not last long, and suggested selling it. At that moment, I did not give this problem some good thought and did not do ideological work meticulously. I thought one-sidedly that since the masses had opinions, it would be all right if I "obeyed" them. Accordingly, I sold this tractor to a neighboring brigade.

The commune members were still more critical after the tractor was sold. Many of them said: "He who suggested selling the tractor is obsessed by selfish ideas. This problem should have been solved well if the cadres had done ideological work." "Chairman Mao says that 'the basic way out for agriculture lies in mechanization.' Selling away a tractor which has been bought reflects that the cadres take no heed of the long-term interests of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

I blushed at hearing this. I ruminated over this problem: "It was the opinion of the masses that we should buy the tractor. It was also the opinion of the masses that we should sell it. I have acted in accordance with their opinion. In the end, the masses are critical about me. What is the reason?" I tried to find an answer from Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao teaches us: "In all the practical work of our Party, all correct leadership is necessarily 'from the masses, to the masses.' This means: take the ideas of the masses (scattered and unsystematic ideas) and concentrate them (turn them through study into concentrated and systematic ideas), then go to the masses and propagate and explain these ideas until the masses embrace them as their own, hold fast to them and translate them into action, and test the correctness of these ideas in such action. Then once again concentrate ideas from the masses and once again go to the masses so that the ideas are persevered in and carried through."

Chairman Mao's teaching greatly enlightened me. Yes! We must first humbly listen to the ideas of the masses and then concentrate them well. These are the two sides of a problem. If we do not humbly listen to the ideas of the masses, we cannot develop democracy; if we do not concentrate the ideas of the masses well, we cannot turn them into systematic ideas and, subsequently, can neither unify thinking and action nor do our work well. The sale of the tractor was a mistake because I listened only to the opinions of a few people and did not listen to the opinions of the masses. That means I did not apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in carefully analyzing the opinions of this group of people so that I could not concentrate the correct opinions of the masses. This is incompatible with Chairman Mao's teaching, "from the masses, to the masses."

A fall into the pit results in a gain in wit. In 1968, our brigade built a reservoir at Mu-chou-ao. I extensively sought the opinion of the masses beforehand and developed democracy to the full and put all ideas on the table. At that moment, some people held that lack of water was the cause of suffering and poverty at Mu-chou-ao and the reservoir must be built without fail! Some other people said it was necessary to build a reservoir but a suitable place was needed. The valley at Mu-chou-ao had a wide outlet so that it would need much manpower to build a big dam at the lower end of the stream and little water could be stored. So this was not a suitable place. Still some other people held that there was a dam at Mu-chou-ao and there was "enough water" in an ordinary year, so it was not necessary to build a reservoir.

After hearing all these opinions, I carefully analyzed these three opinions in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "Water conservation is the life blood of agriculture": The first opinion was put forward by the majority of the poor and lower-middle peasants, was in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought and represented the interests of the proletariat and the laboring people. The third opinion was erroneous and was the idea of "doing nothing" and "leaving everything to fate"; people holding this opinion only looked at the present and themselves and lacked an overall viewpoint and a long-range viewpoint. The second opinion reflected apathy and fear of hardship and revolution; this opinion was good in one point, that is, it reminded us of the necessity of paying attention to hardships.

After making this analysis, I had a clear picture in mind. I firmly supported the first opinion and meticulously did ideological work among the small number of people who held different views. I joined the commune members in studying Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," and his relevant instructions, extensively talking about the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in fighting amidst hardships, and studying the advanced deeds of Ta-ao-ling brigade of this commune in perseveringly harnessing the mountain streams and reaping harvests of grain throughout the past decade. Meanwhile, we also talked about the reason why we should belittle hardships strategically and pay attention to them tactically. Then the masses unified their thinking. They said: "The valley is dead, but man is alive. It is true that the conditions are poor and much work is involved in building a big dam at the bottom of the valley. But, if only we work harder and lay the foundation of the dam deeply and reinforce the dam, we can surely build the reservoir well. We can take three years if two years is insufficient; we can take five years if three years is insufficient. We will definitely achieve our aim if we have the will like the foolish old man who removed the mountains."

Thus, the cadres and the commune members worked with united efforts and through day and night. As a result of their arduous struggle, the reservoir at Mu-chou-ao was built, bringing in good profit last year. Grain output reached the highest level in history. All commune members were satisfied.

Two different methods of leadership were adopted in dealing with these two things, and the results were different. This taught me a very impressive lessons and made me understand more clearly that: Whatever work he may do, a leader must learn the dialectical materialist method of leadership advocated by Chairman Mao. One of the responsibilities of a leader is to "make suggestions." To "make good suggestions," a leader must, first of all, go among the masses, learn things willingly from them, and extensively seek their opinions. Secondly, the masses can be divided into three groups, the active, the middle and those lagging behind, and they may have different opinions of the same matter. This requires us to patiently listen to various opinions and then apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing and studying them and concentrating the correct opinions. Thirdly, while carrying out the correct opinions, we must apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses and, in particular, doing ideological work well among the masses who are in the middle or are lagging behind. The leader must translate the "good suggestions" of the masses into conscious action. Only in this way can we display the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses and do our work well.

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REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

Revolutionary Committee of Ant'u Hsien, Kirin Province, Revolutionizes Its Offices

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1970)

> Members of the revolutionary committee of Ant'u hsien, Kirin Province, debated among themselves as to how their offices should be organized and set up. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought and having listened to the opinion of the masses, they resolved to set up revolutionary offices and live and work like the masses.--SCMP Ed.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teachings of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and displaying the Yenan spirit, the revolutionary committees of Ant'u hsien, Kirin Province, builds its offices in a revolutionized way in accordance with the local simple conditions, subsequently drawing closer its relationship with the masses and promoting revolutionization of its leading offices.

Ant'u hsien is situated at the foot of Changpai Mountains. In 1952, some people of the old hsien committee, complaining of the "backward" condition of the mountain village, moved the leading hsien offices from the headquarters of Sungchiang commune in the middle of the hsien to Mingyueh chen in the northeastern corner of the hsien near the railway. After its establishment, the revolutionary committee, meeting the demands of the masses and the needs of reconstruction of the mountain area, again moved its leading offices from Mingyueh chen back to Sungchiang in February 1969.

What was the criterion for the reconstruction of the hsien revolutionary committee offices after their removal from the township to the village? Opinion was divided. Some people held that the offices of the revolutionary committee should be set up with "a good appearance," while some others held that the revolutionary committee should neither keep up appearances nor practice extravagance but must develop the style of hard struggle in work and lead the masses to build a socialist new mountain area.

Accordingly, a discussion was held inside the revolutionary committee and an open-door rectification campaign was launched by the method of "going out and inviting in." During the rectification campaign, the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee and the personnel of its offices conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without a firm and correct political orientation, it is impossible to promote a style of hard struggle. Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." They relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist

line. They asked old poor peasants who suffered deeply in the old society to come to the revolutionary committee to tell about their past sufferings and the happiness they were now living in, so as to conduct class education. They also asked the PLA's support-the-Left personnel to tell about how they developed the Nanniwan spirit, so as to educate themselves in the revolutionary traditions of hard working and plain living. Through these activities, they realized that in keeping up appearances they must first see whether or not this was revolutionary appearance, and that only by perseveringly developing the Yenan spirit would the revolutionary committee be able to preserve the natural proletarian revolutionary color forever and to show concern for the situation as a whole while leading the masses to build the socialist new mountain area.

With their thinking heightened, they perseveringly upheld revolutionization and opposed waste and extravagance in the reconstruction of their offices. In everyday life, they lived as the masses did, and fought against special privileges, so that the Yenan spirit took root here. When they had no offices, they made use of an old school, took some desks and chairs into it and started work. When a dormitory was lacking, they cleaned a cowshed, made beds in it and lived there. The members of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee had only a small house, which was used as office, bed room and conference room all in one.

In setting up their offices, the members of Ant'u hsien revolutionary committee adopted means appropriate to the simple local conditions, worked with their own hands, ran all undertakings through diligence and frugality, and made it a point not to ask for the State's aid if they could solve the problem by themselves, not to ask for money from the State if they could do the job by themselves, and not to set up new offices or expand their offices if old houses could serve their purpose.

In the hsien headquarters, an assembly hall would sometimes be needed for accommodating several hundred people in a meeting, a place needed for projecting films, and a car depot needed for parking the cars. To meet these needs, they renovated an old house for use as an assembly hall when a meeting was held, as a cinema when a film was to be projected, and as a car park at other times. The masses called it a "three-in-one" new building.

In late July last year, the hsien revolutionary committee called a meeting of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought attended by more than 400 people. There were not enough rooms. Some of the representatives who came to attend the meeting lived in schools while the others lived in the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants. There were no places for holding group meetings. They got together in groups in the houses of the masses or under the shades of trees, exchanging experience of their living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The chairman and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee often took with them their luggage and went deep into the basic level and among the masses. They went to any place where they were needed. They

worked in any place where they were. The leading members acted in this way and the office cadres followed their example. Over 80 percent of the office workers devoted three quarters of their time in the year to working at the basic level.

The revolutionary committee of Ant'u hsien does not have an office building. When the masses come here on business, they just open the door and come into the house and sit on the bed. The revolutionary masses praise the hsien revolutionary committee: The office and the dormitory are like the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants; the office is like that of a production team; when coming to this office on business, we find it as comfortable as the home of poor and lower-middle peasants.

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SELF-RELIANCE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Implement Principle of Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle in Every Basic Unit"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1970)

today's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "implement the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle in every basic unit". excerpts follow:

a splendid situation prevails on our country's industrial front in this, the first spring of the seventies.

our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principles "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" have gone so deep into the people's hearts as never before. the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution is being carried out in depth. socialist revolutionary emulation is going full speed ahead. chairman mao's great call "increase production, practise economy" has been translated into conscious action by millions upon millions of workers. the output of major industrial products is rising steadily, rapid progress has been made on the main projects of capital construction, and the results of technical innovations are constantly being seen. a new high tide in industrial production is rising vigorously throughout the country.

this year our country's industrial production will show new increases and capital construction will be undertaken on an even larger scale.

this is the glorious fighting task assigned to the working class all over the country by the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader. it meets the needs for implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" drawn up personally by chairman mao, meets the needs for following up the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution and meets the needs for strengthening preparedness against war and for further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

what should we rely on to fulfil this year's plan for industrial production and capital construction? we should rely on holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, on firmly carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and all his principles and policies for socialist construction, and on conscientiously applying the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company". we should rely on implementing chairman mao's principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" in every basic unit.

"self-reliance" and "hard struggle" are a glorious proletarian revolutionary tradition which chairman mao has consistently advocated, and a fundamental principle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the movement to increase production and practise economy which is being unfolded at present is a revolutionary mass movement to implement this great principle of chairman mao's in every basic unit. all industrial and mining enterprises, rural people's communes,

finance and trade departments and government undertakings must put it into practice and must increase production and practise economy.

historical experience tells us: in order to promote socialist production and construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results it is imperative to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, grasp firmly the key link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, give prominence to proletarian politics and pay great attention to the revolutionization of people's thinking. we must put revolutionization in command of mechanization and use revolutionization to promote technical innovations and the technical revolution. at present we should not only grasp firmly the class struggle on the political front and the ideological and cultural fronts but also grasp the class struggle well on the economic front.

in order to implement the principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" in every basic unit, it is imperative to continue the revolutionary mass criticism. we must continue to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running industry pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, to criticize his slavish comprador philosophy, his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, the fallacy of "extravagance is justified" and other absolutely wrong ideas and to criticize departmentalism and the way of doing things like a bourgeois spendthrift.

chairman mao teaches us: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." we rely on our own strength and this strength lies in the broad masses of the people. it is imperative to arouse the masses fully for increasing production and practising economy, and especially to let veteran workers play their full part. after the more than three years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses are implementing ever more consciously the great principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and their enthusiasm in both revolution and production has risen so high as never before. only by fully arousing the masses, is it possible to implement genuinely the policy of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in an all-round way and to fulfil all the state targets in respect to quantity, quality, speed and consumption; only by fully arousing the masses, is it possible to establish and perfect rational socialist rules and regulations and, at the same time, abolish irrational ones. in making plans, it is essential, according to chairman mao's consistent teaching, to mobilize the masses and see to it that there is enough leeway.

let us strive to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland with still greater victories in "grasp revolution, promote production" exclamation

Principle of "Self-Reliance" and "Hard Struggle" Implemented in Every Basic Unit in Industry and Communications in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 29, 1970)

In firmly carrying out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in nanking are consciously implementing the principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" in every basic unit in the city's industry and communications. this has effectively pushed forward the campaign to increase production and practise economy under way in the city.

In doing this they have the high aspirations of winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

A number of important nanking factories and mines fulfilled the state plan for the first quarter ahead of time. the output of nearly 30 major products, including iron and steel, chemical fertilizer, motor vehicles, machine tools, cement, walking tractors, cotton yarn, batteries and cigarettes is between 50 and 100 or more per cent higher than the peak output of any corresponding period. quality is rising steadily and costs are appreciably reduced. the results of technical innovations are to be seen everywhere.

Since the beginning of 1970, mao tsetung thought study classes have been held at all levels in the field of industry and communications in nanking. the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians have repeatedly studied "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", "increase production, practise economy" and other relevant teachings by chairman mao. this has further heightened their consciousness of the need to make efforts to increase production and practise economy for the revolution.

A new high tide of increasing industrial production has rapidly swept the city on a larger scale.

The revolutionary workers at more than 30 important factories and mines, including the niushoushan iron mine, the nanking agricultural machinery accessories plant, the shukuang machinery plant and the nanking port administration have vigorously tapped latent potentials for increasing production and gone full steam ahead with technical innovations. they have turned out a great quantity of good quality products while reducing the consumption of raw materials and fuel. they fulfilled the production plan of the first quarter a fortnight or twenty days ahead of schedule.

In their drive to increase production and practise economy, the workers have always grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism in a thorough-going way so as to eradicate the remaining influences of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. thus guided by mao tsetung thought, the drive has gone deep and become lasting.

in order to carry out chairman mao's principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" a step further in every unit, advanced units have been selected as examples on the nanking industrial and communications front. these units are those that have persisted in arduous struggle and in working with diligence and frugality. extensive activities are now under way to learn from and catch up with these advanced units.

SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY EMULATION

Socialist Revolutionary Emulation Among Iron and Steel Companies Deepens in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1970)

inspired by the brilliant "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by our great leader chairman mao, workers at the five iron and steel companies have deepened their socialist revolutionary emulation campaign. emulation agreements have been signed recently by the capital, the wuhan, the taiyuan, the paotou and the chungking iron and steel companies. thus, in the light of the concrete conditions obtaining in their respective plants, these companies have gone a step further in translating into action at the grassroots level and among the workers the revolutionary slogan of winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland put forward by the capital iron and steel company. this has given an impetus to the emulation drive aimed at "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". the campaign is developing more soundly and effectively, creating a splendid situation in revolution and production. thus the companies have set an example for the country's metallurgical enterprises in deepening the revolutionary emulation campaign and constantly raising its level.

after the capital iron and steel company took the initiative in proposing to the other four companies the launching of the emulation drive on september 10, 1969, it organized, in november, four study teams made up principally of old workers and including people's liberation army representatives stationed in the company and revolutionary cadres. these teams were sent to the other four companies to learn from them. they also, on behalf of the revolutionary committee and the revolutionary workers of their company, concluded concrete agreements with the revolutionary committees and representatives of the revolutionary workers of the four other companies on continuing and deepening socialist revolutionary emulation.

the agreements urge that the great red banner of mao tsetung thought be upheld and the class struggle in the various fields be vigorously grasped. they call for deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism, so that the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line may be thoroughly criticized and eradicated. they stress that constant efforts be made to raise the masses' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and to carry out chairman mao's various proletarian policies conscientiously, so as to ensure that the various militant tasks set by the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party be done well and quickly.

the agreements call for the broadening and deepening of the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, so as to arm the masses with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to promote the revolutionization of their thinking more effectively. they urge that the various types of mao tsetung thought study classes be run well and be closely linked with the current situation and tasks, the thinking of the masses and the work being done. they stress that mao tsetung thought should be put in command of everything, that proletarian politics should be put to the fore and that greater efforts should be made in building up the units at the grassroots level.

for a good job to be done in revolutionizing the leading bodies, the agreements call on leading members at all levels to take the lead in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, "fight self, criticize revisionism", and conduct open-door rectification regularly. they must follow chairman mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an official", persist in doing collective productive labour and consciously accept supervision by the masses.

representatives of the masses on the revolutionary committees must "not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour, and at the same time they must perform their duties." leading members must improve their style of work in a thorough-going way, go to the grassroots and work in selected units, so that they have both the whole situation in view and the typical cases on hand, giving prominence to the central task and promoting their work as a whole.

the agreements contain a number of concrete measures which ensure effective implementation of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they guarantee fulfilment and overfulfilment of state production plans through self-reliance and hard work. the agreements stress that it is necessary to conscientiously study and comprehensively carry out the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" so that the socialist enterprises will advance triumphantly along the course pointed out by chairman mao. it is necessary to break with fetishes and superstitions, emancipate the mind and undertake technical innovations and technical revolution through "three-in-one combination" efforts of workers, cadres and technicians, so as to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

the five companies by now have set goals which are far reaching, practical and give them room to manoeuvre. their glorious and arduous tasks for the year are being turned into conscious action by all the revolutionary masses. a vigorous new atmosphere prevails in both revolution and production.

guided by the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and led by the communist party, production in the five companies is steadily rising under the impact of socialist revolutionary emulation. the capital iron and steel company overfulfilled its 1969 plan, with steel, steel products, cast tubes and coke output hitting all-time highs. the monthly plans for january and february this year were topped, while average daily output was greater than in the corresponding period last year. output of major products at the wuhan iron and steel company in the year's first two months reached a new high compared with previous corresponding periods. the paotou iron and steel company steadily increased production during

the revolutionary emulation and met its february quotas ahead of time. the chungking iron and steel company also had new successes in iron and steel production in the opening months of the great 70's.

keeping in mind chairman mao's great teaching "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the chinese people heart and soul", the leading members and revolutionary masses of the five companies are resolved to learn from each other and help each other in order to make still greater achievements in both revolution and production, and win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Northeast China Builds Steel Tube Plant Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 29, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great policies of "self-reliance" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality", revolutionary workers and cadres in liaoyang city, northeast china, built a spiral steel tube plant in six months. from its going into operation in february 1967 to the end of 1969, the plant had turned out more than 10,000 tons of quality spiral steel tubes and delivered more than 1.9 million yuan in profit to the state.

communist party member chao shu-teh, a revolutionary cadre of worker origin, in august 1966 was assigned the task of setting up the present liaoyang steel tube plant. he knew that spiral tubes were indispensable for the development of the petroleum industry.

with seven other workers, chao shu-teh arrived at a barren field on the outskirts of liaoyang city, where they were to build the plant. soon after they settled down, they pored over chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle and were determined to fulfil the task in six months.

when work started, outstanding workers from more than 50 units in the city came and helped. at that time some people spread the idea that "experience abroad shows that building a spiral steel tube plant takes three years and costs several million yuan. you don't have equipment and machinery, so how in the world can you start from scratch and do it in half a year exclamation" this did not weaken the will of the revolutionary workers armed with mao tsetung thought, who said: "with mao tsetung thought guiding us, we'll set up the plant."

they put up a huge poster at the construction site, quoting this passage from chairman mao: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." the workers took this teaching as their maxim. they studied it while carrying on the work. it was in this spirit that they put up factory building on a space of 350 square metres in a short time.

the manufacturing of steel tubes called for three hoists, but they had none. purchasing a second-hand hoist would cost more than 15,000 yuan. the workers talked it over and veteran worker feng wen-ho said: "the state has to spend money on many other things. let's overcome this difficulty by ourselves and not add to the burden of the state." they went in groups to look for usable parts in scrap iron heaps at other factories or in the warehouse of the waste material collection station. they picked up some old gears and worn-out shafts. using their ingenuity, they succeeded in making three workable hoists.

a sector gear with a diametre of 18 metres was needed for the manufacturing of spiral tubes. they had no blueprints nor equipment to process it. but the workers were indomitable and said: "there is nothing in the world so difficult that can't be tackled if we do not fear hardship." communist party member an feng-chou, a veteran worker, boldly took on the heavy task. concerted efforts by all workers making many experiments resulted in a riveted and welded piece instead of a foundry piece, and they finally produced an 18-metre sector gear which was up to standard.

illuminated by chairman mao's brilliant teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle, the workers designed and made more than 500 pieces of machinery and equipment after surmounting many difficulties. working for seven days and nights non-stop, they succeeded in installing all the machines and equipment.

in this way, a spiral steel tube plant shining with brilliant mao tsetung thought was finally completed and went into production in february 1967. inspection has shown that the quality of the spiral steel tubes produced by this plant is up to the state standard. the workers cheered: "long live chairman mao, a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

after the plant revolutionary committee was set up, its chairman chao shu-teh and the cadres and revolutionary workers again studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle and made up their minds to continue to march forward along this bright road pointed out by chairman mao, and to produce a great number of quality spiral steel tubes in the spirit of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results so as to make still greater contributions in building the socialist motherland.

the rubber disk for hydraulic test is an important instrument for checking steel tubes. the original pair of rubber disks the plant used cost several hundred yuan but it was discarded after being used for a short period. the greatly disturbed workers said: "our plant was built by depending on self-reliance. we'll count every single penny spent and will certainly reform the rubber disks for hydraulic test exclamation" supported by the plant revolutionary committee, a three-in-one combination technical innovation group was formed with workers as its main body and with the participation of revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres. they broke with all foreign rules and finally turned this pair of rubber disks into a pair of rubber rings after numerous difficult experiments. easy to operate, the rings only cost one-seventh that of the origin pair and the frequency has been raised more than ten times. this innovation alone will save the state 150,000 yuan annually.

the liaoyang steel tube plant has become bigger in the wake of the development of production. the simple boiler house was not big enough and had to be dismantled and rebuilt. because this

was a heavy task and had a short time limit, the question whether they would ask another unit to do the dismantling or whether they would do it themselves arose. they gave this matter serious consideration and some of them said that since the task was a heavy one and they were short of manpower, it was better to ask another unit to do it. however, the majority of the workers opposed this. they said: "we'll lose our fine tradition of hard struggle if we ask another unit to do it for us. we just can't do anything like this exclamation" the revolutionary committee supported the opinion of the majority and decided to dismantle it themselves. chao shu-teh took the lead in dismantling the boiler house. they finished the job on the 60-square-metre old building and its foundation in one day.

the workers said: "self-reliance and arduous struggle is our tradition and socialist construction can never be separated from it." whenever new workers enter the plant, veteran workers tell them the plant's history of self-reliance and arduous struggle so as to continue passing on this revolutionary spirit.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADES

North China Production Brigade Transforms Ravine

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 29, 1970)

the poor and lower-[illegible] middle peasants and other commune members of the hsiaokuanchuang production brigade in chienhsi county, hopei province, north[illegible] china, have turned a once barren ravine into a granary by [illegible] working with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and [illegible] hard struggle.

the peasants made intensive efforts over five winters and springs to transform the ravine in response to chairman mao's great call, "in agriculture, learn from tachai."

although the area was hit by serious drought in 1968, the per-hectare yield of grain nevertheless reached 5.8 tons, more than three times that in 1963. the brigade again wrested a good harvest last year and set aside a considerable amount in grain reserves after defeating serious wind and hail storms and unusually heavy floods. now the peasants have covered the barren hills and river banks with 9,500 willow trees and 4,300 fruit trees.

the hsiaokuanchuang brigade used to be a desolate mountain village by a section of the great wall. before liberation, over 80 per cent of the poor peasants worked for the landlords and were cruelly oppressed and exploited.

liberation brought the poor and lower-middle peasants to their feet under the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao, and their livelihood improved gradually with the setting up of co-operatives and then the people's commune.

but as a result of the bad influence of "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of private plots and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household) and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the village was not able to change completely.

the peasants had to depend on the state for part of their food grain and production funds.

our great leader chairman mao's call, "in agriculture, learn from tachai", showed the peasants the way forward. led by the communist party branch of the brigade, the poor and lower-middle peasants studied this great instruction time and again, and they came to see that they must follow the example of tachai and take the road of self-reliance and hard struggle in order to transform their village. they raised the militant slogan "battle to change the ravine exclamation"

the poor and lower-middle peasants were inspired by chairman mao's teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution". but just when they were about to take action, a handful of class enemies stirred up trouble, saying "it's a waste of manpower and money to build tachai-type terraced fields. reclaiming small plots is more profitable." the party branch got the poor and lower-middle peasants to study this teaching of chairman mao's: "never forget class struggle." the peasants said: "we are resolved to take chairman mao's road of self-reliance." the mass revolutionary criticism they organized dealt the class enemies head-on blows.

led by the party branch, the peasants started to transform the barren gullies in the winter of 1964. the mountains were high and the gullies deep, without a drop of water in times of drought. but when the rains came, mountain streams swelled to, torrents carrying huge rocks down the slopes. it was no easy job to put up dams and build terraced fields. the party branch first led the peasants in studying chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". this gave everyone immense strength.

despite severe cold and snow, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members did the work with a will. they carried stones on their backs across a 170-metre high mountain for building dams. many people's shoulders were sore and bleeding from the hard work, but they made light of their pain. a 70-year-old poor peasant named chang yin took part, and when others tried to dissuade him, he said: "every stone i carry is a contribution to the chinese revolution and the world revolution." thanks to their perseverance, the peasants built several stone dams that successfully controlled mountain torrents and flood water.

the commune members at the same time were clearing away rocks to terrace fields. some boulders were as big as three rooms, and these were to be found in many places. the peasants had a difficult time cutting up such big rocks with their simple tools. chang yu-ching, the party branch secretary of the brigade, rallied all the peasants to sit under a huge rock to study chairman mao's writing "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". chairman mao's teaching brought light to everyone. "so long as we follow chairman mao's teaching, we can deal with any difficulty. a boulder is nothing. if we have the iron will of 'the foolish old man' and work day after day, why can't we clear the fields?" they said. they drilled holes with hammers and chisels to set explosive charges. the chisels scarcely chipped the rocks and their hands were bruised, but no one complained.

there was little soil, except in the fissures of the rocks. one day, a rock was dislodged and struck a commune member in the leg. he was uneasy while his injury was being treated,

not because of it, but because he wanted to get back to work on the project. reciting chairman mao's teaching in his brilliant article "serve the people", the peasant encouraged himself to overcome the difficulties. walking with a stick and bearing the pain, he went to the work site to take up his tasks.

relying on invincible mao tsetung thought and with the spirit of revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the hsiaokuanchuang brigade fought against nature. the five years of hard work in winters and springs resulted in their building 584 rock dams with a total length of more than 20 kilometres and a dozen hectares of farmland of the tachai-type. a total of 47,000 cubic metres of stone were quarried. the poor ravine has been transformed.

COPPER MINE

"Anshan Constitution" Rejuvenates an Old Copper Mine in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

the huatung copper mine, an old mine proclaimed "hopeless" by foreign "specialists", is now a modern socialist enterprise pulsating with youthful vigour. this is because the revolutionary miners have held high the brilliant banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" formulated by our great leader chairman mao, given prominence to proletarian politics and launched a vigorous mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution.

in the old society, the mine, subjected to the plundering method of extraction by the japanese imperialists and the kuomintang reactionaries, was in a state of ruin. the miners were compelled to do heavy physical labour under very bad conditions.

liberation made the miners the masters of the country. they were resolved to mechanize the mine and transform the backward situation in production by relying on their own strength.

but at that time, a handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" at the mine did their utmost to peddle the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they ranted that the mine could be mechanized only by importing machinery from abroad or by securing allocations of machinery from the state. they obstructed the miners in a hundred and one ways from making innovations.

in 1960, chairman mao formulated the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company". the long pent up initiative and creativeness of the huatung revolutionary miners for socialism erupted like a volcano.

a veteran moulder fu chiang-hsin, a communist party member, and his comrades organized the first technical innovations group. they were determined to design and build a mechanical loader to replace strenuous manual labour.

the handful of capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" threw cold water on the miners' enthusiasm, clamouring: "a group of workers who are all thumbs dare to think of devising a mechanical loader. what an idea-exclamation"

confronted with the class enemies' sabotage, the workers of the technical innovations group did not waver in the least. following chairman mao's great teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution", they racked their brains to devise ways of making the mechanical loader, forgetting to eat and sleep. they pooled their wisdom to make up for the shortage of technical data. they searched scrap heaps for material. working day and night, they succeeded in making a prototype of mechanical loader. but they had not solved the problem of curving the handle of the shovel and it could not be turned around after unloading the ore.

the bourgeois technical "authorities" again said: "in other countries learned engineers can't solve the problem of curved lines. how can you bumpkins do it?" this infuriated the miners. they retorted: "we workers rely on mao tsetung thought and can surmount any difficulties exclamation" tney concentrated on solving this knotty problem. after two years' effort and 170 experiments they finally worked out the ideal curved line for the shovel handle. thus china's first small mechanical loader was designed and manufactured. it has since been widely used in mines all over the country.

through continuous hard effort the revolutionary miners of huatung have designed and manufactured many types of mining machinery up to advanced world standards.

when the revolutionary workers of the huatung copper mine, guided by the brilliant banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steal company" were going from victory to victory, the handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois technical authorities the mine acted in line with the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's sinister intentions and opposed more frantically the "anshan constitution" drawn up by chairman mao. they transferred all the capable worker technical innovators away from the mine and took away the equipment they had used in their experiments. but the working class armed with mao tsetung thought cannot be suppressed. when the veteran technical innovators were transferred, new ones came forward to overcome all difficulties. new important technical innovations were made, one after another.

two deaf and dumb miners, chen huai-chung and tsui chih-li, decided to design and make by themselves a machine to produce three-way pipes when they found there were not enough of this kind of pipe for connecting the fuses for serial explosions in the pits. together the two miners studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and did research into the designing of the machine. a bourgeois technical "authority" saw their work and said: "in all the foreign technical books i have seen i have never come across a machine for making three-way pipes. these two deaf-mutes are day dreaming to think they can make such a machine exclamation" but under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the two deaf-mute workers did many experiments, overcoming one obstacle after another, and finally, in 1966, succeeded in making an electric-powered machine for producing three-way pipes. their machine raised working efficiency more than thirty-fold.

holding high the brilliant banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the new-born revolutionary committee of the copper mine helped the miners to arm themselves with mao tsetung thought and organized deep-going criticism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. this boosted the revolutionary miners' enthusiasm engendered in the cultural revolution and brought out to the full their infinite wisdom. the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in the ore dressing section worked together as a "three-in-one combination" and within 23 days they succeeded in making a new-type frother testing which the section had failed to make after five years' effort prior to the cultural revolution. the bench workers at the machinery repair plant made a wire-winding device and a vertical milling cutter that raised the efficiency 13 and 12 times respectively. the carpentry group made a number of advanced tools such as a universal plane, a broad plane and a hole-making device, all of which relieved them of heavy manual labour and raised work efficiency 11-fold. the mass movement for technical innovations surged ahead, and "three-in-one combination" technical innovation groups sprang up in every workshop. there was a steady advance in mechanized and automated production at the mine. the backwardness left over from the old society was completely got rid of.

instead of resting on its achievements, the mine revolutionary committee led the revolutionary miners in studying again and again chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his great teaching that "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing". they conscientiously summed up their experience in "following our own road in developing industry", and decided to extract ore from the so-called forbidden areas in order to produce more copper for the country.

in 1959, a foreign "specialist" went to the copper mine and proclaimed three "forbidden areas". he talked nonsense, saying: "if these areas are worked it will surely lead to catastrophic flooding." the bourgeois "authorities" did every thing they could to stop the miners exploiting these "forbidden areas". but the miners turned a deaf ear to such nonsense. daring to think and to act in revolutionary spirit they eventually discovered rich new deposits of copper ore and revitalized the old mine. this shattered the fallacy that there was no more copper proclaimed by the bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities".

in line with chairman mao's teaching "fear neither hardship nor death" the mine revolutionary committee led the revolutionary miners in prospecting for new deposits at the same time as they were extracting copper in the "forbidden areas". thanks to the miners' hard work large amounts of copper ore were mined.

illuminated by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought the huatung copper mine has taken on a new look. the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" has borne rich fruit: mining is now a streamlined mechanized and automated operation, with machinery introduced for rock-drilling, loading, transportation, lifting and unloading.

the revolutionary miners, cadres and technicians of the huatung copper mine are determined to hold still higher the brilliant banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" in this first year of the 70's and to forge ahead along the road of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

NATIONAL MINORITIES

A Kazakh Herdsman of Sinkiang Utterly Devoted To Public Interest

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 28, 1970)

the story of a kazakh poor herdsman named nuluhsi who died to save the collective's sheep in an avalanche is being told far and wide on the kakerman grasslands in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china. the revolutionary people of various nationalities in the chapcharhsipo autonomous county praise nuluhsi as a fine herdsman utterly devoted to the public interest, nurtured by our great leader chairman mao's three constantly read articles.

on march 9, the day was sunny after several days of snow. nuluhsi and his son set out early to graze the collective's flocks. working with a wooden spade, he cleared a way through the deep snow in a ravine between two towering mountains for the sheep. it was a dangerous job to clear snow to find grass on steep mountain slopes. but he drew strength from chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory".

by noon, he had cleared five patches two by 20 metres. suddenly hunks of snow rolled down from the mountain top. nuluhsi knew from experience that an avalanche was imminent.

he tried to block the moving snow with his wooden spade while shouting to his son: "an avalanche exclamation drive the sheep off exclamation"

no sooner had the child and sheep got out of harm's way than nuluhsi was carried down to the ravine by a mighty blast of air with a crashing sound.

other herdsmen were rushed to the spot and when they pulled nuluhsi out of the snow, he was already dead.

in the vicious old society, nuluhsi's father was tortured to death at the hands of a herd owner. his mother was forced to work for a local chieftain and nuluhsi, when he was 11 years old became a slave of a herd owner. he lived under the merciless whip of the herd owner for eight years.

in 1949, the people's liberation army sent by chairman mao liberated the kakerman grasslands and the slaves became the masters of the grasslands. witnessing the tremendous changes that took place on the grasslands, nuluhsi said: "chairman mao saved us poor herdsmen on the grasslands. but for chairman mao, we poor people would not have been emancipated."

for 20 years nuluhsi stood in the van of class struggle, firmly defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

chairman mao issued the great call to "get organized", and nuluhsi set up the first mutual-aid team on the kakerman grasslands with seven poor herdsman households.

chairman mao issued the great call that "people's communes are fine", and nuluhsi was the first on the grasslands to apply for membership in the commune. in the winter of 1966, he was elected chairman of the poor herdsmen's association of the tengta ranch of the tuanchieh people's commune.

the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. mao tsetung thought like a spring breeze swept across the kakerman grasslands.

large quantities of chairman mao's works in the kazakh language reached the grasslands. nuluhsi was elated to obtain chairman mao's writings. he studied them with profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao. in all seasons, he would sit around a kerosene lamp with his family in the evenings to study the "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and they learnt by heart the three constantly read articles by chairman mao. the family held regular meetings to cite whoever did best in studying and applying chairman mao's works in a living way.

people praised them, saying "nuluhsi's tent is a classroom for the living study and application of chairman mao's works." between 1966 and 1968 nuluhsi was every year elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the commune. in 1968, his family was elected an outstanding family in this respect.

the brilliant three constantly-read articles illuminated nuluhsi's heart. invincible mao tsetung thought guided his word and deed. when a herdsman on a winter grassland had difficulties, nuluhsi, despite a snow storm and bitter cold, went to his home at once by horse, crossing high mountains. he studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly-read articles with the herdsman to help him overcome the difficulties and tend the collective's sheep well.

early last year, a fierce snow storm unseen in a hundred years attacked the ili river valley. the temperature dropped to under thirty degrees below zero. even on level ground the snow was one to two metres deep. mountain ravines were blocked and the grassland was buried in snow. herdsmen in the tuanchieh people's commune faced a severe test. the fodder was quickly gone and the animals faced hunger. nuluhsi called all the herdsmen to a meeting. at the meeting, he first led the masses in studying chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". he encouraged everyone to develop the unyielding will of the "foolish old man" in defeating the natural disaster and protecting the sheep.

the fight to remove snow to find grass began. people worked in howling wind and snow with wooden spades to open up grassland in the snow as high as a man.

one evening, when nuluhsi returned home after tending sheep, his younger brother came and told him that there had been an avalanche and nine sheep had been forced into a ravine. nuluhsi forgot his weariness. he went there and dug snow with his hands and found all nine sheep.

after nuluhsi died, people found two treasured revolutionary books in the kazakh language in his pocket. the one was "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and the other chairman mao's brilliant three constantly-read articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". the splendid deeds of nuluhsi who studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and died for the interests of the people are encouraging the herosmen of various nationalities to keep marching forward exclamation

FLOOD

Central China Hsien Wrests Good Harvest Despite Torrential Flood

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 28, 1970)

drawing inspiration from our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the people of ninghsiang county in hunan province, central china, overcame a big flood and many difficulties and won a good harvest last year. they brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

heavy rain struck the county last autumn. mountain torrents broke loose and the rivers swelled, bringing the greatest flood in a century.

the county revolutionary committee followed chairman mao's great teaching "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." it led the armymen and the people of the county in a heroic struggle and rescued 50,000 class brothers besieged by the flood, thus winning great victory in their struggle.

overcoming the flood, the county people were confronted with a job as hard as their battle against the flood itself. the flood had damaged part of the fields and water conservancy facilities.

chairman mao teaches: "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." this great teaching of chairman mao's greatly inspired the people of the county. they said: "so long as we depend on mao tsetung thought and on our own efforts and work hard, we will certainly surmount difficulties and win great victories exclamation"

under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, the mass movement for combatting floods and achieving a good harvest swept the whole county. communes, brigades and teams held many mao tsetung thought study classes for the living study and application of the brilliant three constantly read articles by chairman mao. everybody was in high spirits and full of militancy. the county revolutionary committee first took the decision to repair the four irrigation canals, which would help salvage over 33,300 hectares of late rice crop that had been subjected first to waterlogging and then to drought.

people in the flood areas were busy looking for farm tools buried under the sand, while those in the areas not flooded came with their own implements. uniting under chairman mao's

great call "unite to win still greater victories", 50,000 people got togetner and fought hard along the canals. seeing there was a shortage of thatched sheds, armymen who joined the battle slept in the open. thanks to the common efforts of the armymen and civilians, the four canals were repaired in just one week, leading water to the dry paddy fields.

while this battle progressed triumphantly under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, a handful of class enemies tried to sabotage. the county revolutionary committee led the people in conscientiously studying chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle." this helped the revolutionary masses see things clearly. they sharply criticized the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. consequently, they smashed the enemy's sabotage.

after some eighty days of hard struggle, the first battle was won. by the end of last november, damaged water conservancy works and farmland ruined by flood or sand were generally restored. what is more, a good harvest of late rice was gathered and total grain output for the year topped the peak 1968 output by 3,500 tons.

but the people did not rest on these successes. the county revolutionary committee organized the cadres and masses to study chairman mao's teaching: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." the determination of the cadres and masses to continue the revolution was stimulated. one after another, the people's communes in the county drew up plans to tame the unruly rivers once and for all, to combat shifting sand, to open up the hilly areas and to transform their fields into garden-like farmland. toward the end of november, a mighty contingent 300,000 strong turned up in all parts of the county to remake nature.

changing the course of the wu river in patang district is one instance illustrating the great changes taking place in the county. before liberation, the landlords, in their scramble for land, dissected and blocked the wu river haphazardly, so that it became a calamitous river that visited unending disasters on the people. when the wu river inundated its banks last year, kuo chan-yuan, people's liberation army representative in the county revolutionary committee, was the first to go to the stricken areas. while carrying on a tense struggle along with the cadres and masses to restore production, he lost no time in drawing up a plan to remedy the wu river completely. in the course of the struggle to tame the river, the commune members displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. surmounting a host of difficulties including limited materials and techniques, they took only 23 days to excavate a 7.5 kilometre long new course for the wu river across which was thrown a large multi-purpose for generating electricity and irrigating.

remarkable too were the efforts made by the poor and lower-middle peasants along the chu river who battled shifting sand with the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they transformed the 15 kilometres long earth dykes in the upper reaches of the chu river into stone dykes, thus remedying erosion. in the middle and lower reaches of the river, they improved some 1,333 hectares of sandy farmland by digging pits to bury the sand. commune members in the tangshih commune removed more than a dozen sand dunes and filled in over a dozen marshy ponds which had existed for over a hundred years and expanded their farmland by some 66 hectares.

illuminated by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, the heroic ninghsiang people have changed their county by their own industrious hands.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan's Bagrami Textile Printing and Dyeing Mill Built with Chinese Aid Goes into Production

(NCNA-English - Kabul, Mar. 27, 1970)

a grand ceremony for the official going into production of the bagrami textile printing and dyeing combined mill of afghanistan built with chinese aid was held here on the afternoon of march 25.

among the over 600 people attending the ceremony were president of the house of the people mohammad omar wardak, president of the house of the elders abdul hadi dawi, prime minister nour ahmed etemadi, first deputy prime minister abdulah yaftali, cabinet ministers and other high-ranking officials and officers of afghanistan.

chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih, staff members of the chinese embassy and leaders of various chinese engineering and technical working teams for afghan projects were present.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in afghanistan were also present.

amanullah mansuri, minister of mines and industries, made the opening speech at the ceremony. he said that the construction of the bagrami textile mill was completed in less than two years through the work of the afghan personnel and the chinese friends. with the production of the mill at its present capacity, the output of the nation's cotton textile fabrics will go up by 15 per cent.

mansuri thanked the afghan personnel for their good talent shown in the construction of the mill, thanked the chinese experts for their labour and thanked afghanistan's friendly neighbour the people's republic of china for her cooperation.

in his speech, chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih first of all extended warm congratulations to the afghan government and people and thanked the afghan friends for their trust, support and cooperation given to the chinese engineering and technical personnel.

he said that the completion of the bagrami textile printing and dyeing combined mill is a result of the friendly cooperation between the governments and peoples of china and afghanistan, a concrete expression of the further development of friendly relations between china and afghanistan and also an important achievement of afghanistan in accomplishing the third five-year national economic plan of the country.

he said that the chinese government and people are happy that they can contribute to the development of the national economy of their friendly neighbour afghanistan. the chinese government and people will accomplish still better the other projects built with chinese aid under the principle of smaller

investment and quicker results as in the past, so as to assist afghanistan, to the full extent of their capabilities, in the development of her national economy on the basis of self-reliance. the industrious and brave afghan people will make their country more prosperous: he expressed the firm belief that with the common effort of the governments and peoples of china and afghanistan, the friendship between the two countries will be further consolidated and developed.

speaking at the ceremony, prime minister etemadi said, "i am glad to see that the bagrami textile mill has been built with our nation's natural resources and with the financial and technical cooperation of our friendly neighbouring country. the people's republic of china."

prime minister etemadi added: "as ancient countries in the region of asia, afghanistan and china have had friendly and close relations for ages. the present cooperation between the two countries demonstrates such friendly relations."

he went on, "the construction of the mill was carried out in accordance with the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between afghanistan and china which was signed in march, 1965. today i have seen its fruit. the afghan people and government praise the assistance and cooperation of the people's republic of china for the fulfilment of this project and the assistance and cooperation of the chinese experts now helping the construction of other projects, and consider it another effective step along the road to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries."

at the end of the ceremony, etemadi cut the ribbon. then together with the chinese ambassador and other guests, he toured the main workshops and saw the exhibits of cloth turned out in trial production.

the construction of the bagrami textile printing and dyeing combined mill was started in september, 1967 in accordance with the sino-afghan economic and technical cooperation agreement signed in march, 1965. the mill has more than 20,000 spindles and 600 looms. as a result of the close cooperation and common effort of the workers and engineering and technical personnel of the two countries, the construction of this mill only took one year and eleven months. working on two shifts a day, the mill can produce annually 12 million metres of cloth of diverse designs and colour patterns and over 800 tons of cotton yarn.

the delivery and receipt certificate of the technical documents concerning civil construction, equipment and production between the chinese textile engineering and technical working team and the bagrami textile printing and dyeing combined mill of afghanistan was signed at a ceremony here on march 23.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Communications Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

the delegation of the albanian ministry of communications led by llambi leka, vice-minister of communications and chairman of the albanian side of the board of directors of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company, arrived in peking this afternoon by air. the delegation has come to attend the eighth meeting of the board of directors of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by pan yu-hung, tao chi and other leading members of the chinese ministry of communications and other departments concerned.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Delegation of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabian Gulf Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1970)

the delegation of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf led by talal saad mahmoud, member of the executive committee of the general command of the front, returned here today after visiting other parts of china.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china. after that, it went to kiangsi province and visited china's first revolutionary base area, the chingkang mountains. the delegation then paid a special visit to shaoshan, the birthplace of the great leader chairman mao in hunan province and a site in changsha where chairman mao engaged in revolutionary activities in his youth.

BURMA

Burmese People's Revolutionary Armed Struggle Develops Successfully

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

the burmese people's armed forces led by the communist party of burma and the people's armed forces of various nationalities in burma have in the year beginning from march 1969 scored one victory after another in smashing the counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations conducted by the burmese reactionaries, and in launching guerrilla warfare extensively in wide areas in north and south burma, according to a rangoon report.

the burmese reactionaries have a deep hatred for and are in mortal fear of the burmese people's revolutionary armed struggle which has developed vigorously in the past few years. in march and april last year, the burmese reactionaries dispatched large numbers of military and police forces with the support of the air force and paratroops to carry out a new "encirclement and suppression" campaign against the base area of the communist party of burma in the mountainous region of pegu. from late april through to the end of last year, the burmese reactionaries again sent out large numbers of reactionary troops and local reactionary forces, the "civil guards", with the help of naval gunboats, to mount several large-scale attacks on the irrawaddy delta in a vain attempt to wipe out the people's forces in this area. however, with the support of the revolutionary masses, the burmese people's armed forces put up valiant resistance in these two areas. using flexible tactics in their attacks on the reactionary troops, they wiped out the enemy effectives and smashed his counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations. the burmese people's armed forces are still active and are persevering in struggle now in the areas of pegu and the irrawaddy delta.

according to incomplete statistics, the burmese people's armed forces led by the communist party of burma and those of various nationalities which were active in these two and other areas, conducted more than one hundred operations in the past year in skilfully mounting attacks on the patrols, barracks and posts of the reactionary troops and police, disrupting railway, highway and other communication lines, intercepting motor vehicles and vessels and suppressing the agents of the reactionary government.

recently, reports on victories scored by the people's armed forces came frequently from the pegu area. in mid-october last year, the people's forces stormed into waw, a town in the pegu district, and burned down the enemy posts. they disbanded all the "civil guards" and dissolved the state-owned "cooperatives" and other reactionary ruling organs in villages near the town. on december 16, a unit of the people's armed forces of 200 strong attacked an enemy battalion at kawhmn area, killing or wounding a number of enemy men. on december 17, the people's armed forces attacked an enemy platoon near a town in hanthawaddy district. on january 4 this year, the people's armed forces attacked enemy troops patrolling the railway line in pegu district and wiped out many. on february 21, the armed forces of the karen nationality attacked a patrol of the 57th battalion of the reactionary armed forces in penwegon area, pegu district.

when the reactionary troops made a massive intrusion into myaungmya district, the people's armed forces led by the communist party of burma in other districts of the irrawaddy delta area and the armed forces of the karen nationality launched attacks on the enemy in coordination with the fight against the enemy "encirclement and suppression" campaign waged by the people's armed forces in myaungmya district. in early may last year, the people's armed forces led by the communist party of burma laid mines along the bassein-henzada railway and blew up a vehicle of the railway police. on may 26, the armed forces of the karen nationality attacked a police station in bassein district, wiping out a number of reactionary police. on june 25, the people's armed forces intercepted and burned a transport ship of the reactionary burmese government near wakema town, myaungmya district. on july 2, the people's armed forces led by the communist party of burma ambushed an enemy troop ship, killing a captain and four soldiers. the people's armed forces became more

active in this area in the past few months. on december 30 last year, the people's armed forces ambushed an enemy highway patrol in myaungmya district, killing two enemy men. on january 20 and 21 this year, the people's armed forces successively attacked the reactionary troops, police and "civil guards" at maubin district, putting 13 enemy men out of action. on feburary 15, the people's armed forces ambushed a reactionary police patrol at moulmeingyun area, myaungmya district, killing three enemy men.

in upper burma, shan states, akyab and tenasserim areas, the people's armed forces led by the communist party of burma and armed forces of various nationalities launched repeated attacks on the enemy and opened up new battlefields, hitting the burmese reactionaries wherever they went.

on september 26 last year, the people's armed forces at thayetmyo district, upper burma, attacked a station of the reactionary police and the barracks of the reactionary "civil guards" in minhla area, annihilating 17 enemy men and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunitions. in early october, the people's armed forces burned down an enemy post in the same area. on december 19, the people's armed forces attacked a police station near mindon town, killing a police officer and five policemen, wounding another six and burned down the station, a reactionary government office and police vehicles. on january 10 this year, the people's armed forces attacked a police station near mogok town, shwebo district, killing two policemen and wounding another.

in akyab area in southwest burma, the people's armed forces ambushed a steamboat of the reactionary troops in akyab district on october 20. on november 1, the people's armed forces attacked an enemy patrol in the district. on december 12, the people's armed forces ambushed the enemy near minbya town in the same district, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

in the tenasserim area in south burma, the people's armed forces ambushed a company of reactionary troops in thaton district on october 28, killing or wounding 11 enemy men. on october 30, the people's armed forces ambushed in amherst district a unit of reactionary troops sent by the reactionary government to the rural area to suppress the people. besides, in loikaw area of kaya state, the people's armed forces ambushed an enemy patrol company on january 6 this year, killing three officers and 8 soldiers and wounding many enemy men.

at the same time, the people's armed forces attacked and blew up on many occasions trains heavily guarded by enemy troops in the pegu, irrawaddy and mandalay areas. they killed the troops and police guarding the trains and captured a large quantity of war material, arms and ammunition. in amherst, akyab, henzada and bassein districts, the people's armed forces blew up many enemy highway bridges, intercepted enemy vehicles and ships, and captured large quantities of war materials, thus paralyzing highway communication and dealing heavy blows at the enemy.

"perseverance means victory." under the leadership of the communist party of burma, the burmese people have

persevered in revolutionary armed struggle for 22 years. in recent years, the burmese people's armed forces and the armed forces of various nationalities of burma repeatedly smashed large-scale counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations launched by the reactionaries, dealing heavy blows at the enemy and bringing about a new situation of further development of the armed struggle. under the guidance of the communist party of burma's revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power", the burmese people will overcome all difficulties on their road of advance and seize final victory in the burmese revolution.

CAMBODIA

US Imperialism Instigates Cambodian Rightists To Stage Coup with Purpose of Expanding US War of Aggression in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

the coup d'etat staged on march 18 by the cambodian right-wing clique against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, was engineered by u.s. imperialism behind the scenes. although the vicious and crafty nixon administration maintained a profound silence on the coup to avoid condemnation by the world public opinion, it has shown its cloven hoof. many foreign newspapers pointed out that the american central intelligence agency had a hand in the coup.

the french bourgeois paper "paris-journal" pointed out that manipulated by the c.i.a., a pro-u.s. coup d'etat was staged in cambodia. the british paper "the guardian" said: "the idea of a more amenable regime in cambodia must seem very attractive" to the nixon administration. a british journal said that the event in cambodia "bears all the impress of a brilliant intelligence coup." in cambodia, the c.i.a. "could well have had a hand in precisely the kind of job which it believes it is meant to do". the american central intelligence agency, said the "sunday telegraph", had "inspired the coup in the hope that rightwing military regime... will open cambodia up to the anti-communist crusade". the japanese paper "sangyo keizai shimbun" said: "it is certain that the coup d'etat was staged by the pro-u.s. right-wing forces and therefore it is welcomed by the united states." a.p. special correspondent william ryan said: "the americans were accused of having a finger in the cambodian coup. the speed with which washington recognized the new government may reinforce the suspicion." referring to the plotting of the coup in cambodia, the "manila chronicle" said that people immediately "linked" it "to the u.s. central intelligence agency". the "christian science monitor" pointed out that there may be "a mood of smug self-satisfaction" among some western circles at seeing the coup in phnom penh.

around march 11 when the violent anti-viet nam incidents organized by the cambodian right-wing clique took place in cambodia, the u.s. authorities and bourgeois press had been fanning up the fire to prepare public opinion for the cambodian right-wing clique to stage the coup. on march 11, the united states information service in a commentary by a "news analyst" vociferously talked about the so-called communist

"threat" to cambodia and agitated for a "termination" of the "threat". after the violent incidents of march 11, many western press reports held that they were premeditated acts heavily smacked of a "government-inspired demonstration". an a.f.p. report said that the demonstration was "by no means spontaneous".

from then on, u.s. imperialism has been stirring up evil winds with greater efforts. a u.p.i. dispatch from phnom penh on march 13 instigated the cambodian right-wing clique to "range against prince norodom sihanouk for a predicted test of strength". at a press conference on march 17, the eve of the coup, the u.s. state department spokesman, carl bartch, stated gleefully "we have always been interested in" the activities of the cambodian rightists against viet nam. in his speech on march 20, bartch further instigated the cambodian right-wing clique to step up its activities against viet nam. he said that "we have always supported" any idea and action of the clique in this respect. the u.s. propaganda machine even offered advice to the lon nol-sisowath sirikmatak clique by saying that "the first priorities for these two will be to consolidate their power."

it is particularly worth pointing out that around the time when the coup d'etat was staged by the right-wing clique in cambodia, u.s. secretary of state rogers and secretary of defence laird came out publicly with remarks to puff up the right-wing clique in cambodia, indicating that the united states was prepared to further intensify its war of aggression in laos. when asked at a press conference on march 17 if the united states would send troops to laos, rogers replied that he "was not in a position to foreclose the president in making any decision which might be required in the future". this, a western news agency held, indicated that the u.s. imperialists "maintained a great deal of flexibility" in their aggression against laos. laird made the same indication at a press conference on march 19 and dropped a hint that the right-wing clique in cambodia may ask the united states for military aid.

foreign press reports pointed to the fact that u.s. imperialism instigated the cambodian right-wing clique to stage the coup and fosters the pro-u.s. regime is a component part of the criminal plan of the nixon administration to push ahead the "nixon doctrine" in indo-china and intensify its war of aggression against viet nam and the rest of indo-china in an attempt to save itself from defeat in its aggression against viet nam and laos. a.p. correspondent john hightower pointed out that "from the u.s. military point of view" in its war of aggression against viet nam, the coup in cambodia "is obviously welcome". the "washington evening star" said that "the existence of a strong, pro-western regime in phnom penh could do much to improve the military situation in south viet nam."

the "manila times" pointed out that in fostering the rightist regime in cambodia, u.s. imperialism hopes to "enable itself to set up a pro-western defence line along the 17th parallel extending from the china sea to thailand" so as to realize "dulles' dream" which it "still nourishes" to this day, a dream that will never come true.

in the face of the unscrupulous aggressive crimes of u.s. imperialism, the peoples of indo-china with a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle will surely unite together more closely and fight to the end to smash every aggressive plot and plan of u.s. imperialism in indo-china and to drive it out of the region.

Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam Issues Statement on Cambodian Situation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 28, 1970)

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued a statement on march 26 on the situation in cambodia, according to the "giai phong" press agency. the statement reads in full as follows:

for several decades now, the u.s. imperialists have unceasingly carried out a policy of interference and aggression against the indo-chinese countries, scheming to turn them into their new-type colonies and military bases. they have suffered staggering blows in viet nam and repeated setbacks in laos and cambodia, but remain very obdurate and perfidious.

the nixon administration is trying to prolong the aggressive war in south viet nam with the "vietnamization of the war" plan, and at the same time has blatantly escalated the war in laos, repeatedly encroached upon the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia, and is doing its best to undermine the militant solidarity of the indo-chinese peoples.

especially since early march 1970, the henchmen of u.s. imperialism in cambodia headed by lon nol and sirik matak, have whipped up a frenzied campaign against the vietnamese people, sown enmity between the two peoples and colluded with the saigon puppet administration in opposing the south vietnamese people's war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

at the same time, they have carried out a campaign of odious slanders to create a pretext for overthrowing samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of the kingdom of cambodia, an outstanding statesman who has resolutely defended the independence, peace, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of cambodia within her present borders, has persisted in the policy of solidarity, friendship and mutual assistance among the indo-chinese peoples, and actively supported the south vietnamese people in their resistance to u.s. aggression. the correct and clear-sighted policy pursued by samdech norodom sihanouk has allowed cambodia to live in independence and peace and secure an ever higher position in the international arena.

it is obvious that the u.s. imperialists and the coup makers' group in cambodia are betraying the vital interests of the khmer people, sabotaging the solidarity and friendship among the peoples of the three indo-chinese countries, opposing the wars of resistance of the people in south viet nam and laos to u.s. aggression and for national salvation, scheming to turn cambodia into a u.s. military base and new-type colony, intensifying and expanding the aggressive war to the whole of indo-china, in furtherance of the so-called "asian doctrine" of making asians fight asians advocated by u.s. president nixon.

on march 23, 1970, samdech norodom sihanouk, legal head of state of the kingdom of cambodia, issued a solemn declaration announcing the dissolution of the government of general lon nol, the national assembly and royal council for the crime of high treason. he called on the valiant khmer people to rise up and closely unite in the national united front of kampuchea, unite with the popular and anti-imperialist forces of the

brotherly countries, resolutely fight against the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng group and their u.s. masters so as to liberate the country and defend the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia,

the national salvation appeal of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk has opened a new stage in the history of the struggle of the cambodian people to defend their noble interests and sacred aspirations and is certain to enjoy warm welcome from the khmer people and sympathy and broad support from the world people.

the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia are close neighbours. the south vietnamese people and the khmer people are brothers and comrades-in-arms, who have always supported and encouraged each other in the struggle against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys -- the thieu-ky clique and the "khmer serei".

right after its founding in june 1969, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam stated clearly its policy toward the kingdom of cambodia in these terms: "to maintain friendly relations and to carry out a good-neighbour policy with the kingdom of cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty and neutrality, to recognize and pledge respect for the territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia in her present borders". the two parties have always shown mutual respect and refrained from interfering in each other's internal affairs.

proceeding from this unswerving policy, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the correct undertakings for national salvation set forth in the march 23, 1970 historic declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of the kingdom of cambodia. they resolutely support the just and noble struggle of the cambodian people to defend their sacred national rights against the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys, in contribution to the defence of peace in indo-china and the rest of asia.

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people highly prize and are forever grateful to the unreserved support and assistance given by the cambodian people and head of state norodom sihanouk to their cause of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they pledge to spare no effort to strengthen the time-honoured tradition of solidarity and friendship between the vietnamese and khmer peoples and make it everlasting.

the south vietnamese people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam are resolved to persevere in and step up the war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and pledge to stand shoulder to shoulder with the brotherly cambodian people, support and assist one another, and fight together against their common enemy till complete victory.

the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people are convinced that with their tradition of valiant and indomitable struggle against imperialism and their militant solidarity under the national salvation banner of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the cambodian people will certainly win glorious victory. the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos who are united in struggle and enjoy the sympathy and support

of the world's people including the american people, and the governments of the peace- and justice-loving countries, will surely defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors -- the most cruel enemy of the indo-chinese peoples and the whole progressive mankind.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Sends Message to President Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here the message he sent on march 28 to nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. full text follows:

in the name of the khmer people, the national united front of kampuchea and in my own name, i would like to ask the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the valiant fraternal people of south viet nam to accept our warmest thanks for your government's declaration of march 26, 1970, in which your government and your people express full support for the march 23 declaration of the head of khmer state and for the struggle waged by the khmer people in defence of their sacred national rights against the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, the lon nol-sirik matak clique in particular.

i extend fraternal thanks to your excellencies and the republic of south viet nam for expressing once again in the march 26 declaration the lasting gratitude of the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. and the people of south viet nam for the unreserved support and assistance rendered by the khmer people and myself to their resistance to u.s. aggression, and for reaffirming there in that your government and your heroic people will spare no effort to strengthen the solidarity and the ties of friendship that has traditionally united our two peoples on the basis of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within each other's existing frontiers.

all the patriotic, progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist khmers and myself are pleased with the fact that the phnom penh coup d'etat perpetrated by the corrupt reactionaries in the pay of the c.i.a. of the u.s. imperialists has forced us "manu militari" to abandon our neutralist passivity and made us join the ranks of the peoples fighting with arms in hand against the imperialism and the renegades who, like thieu-ky and lon nol-sirik matak, are of our race but out of greed and personal ambition serve the interests of this imperialism to the detriment of the supreme interests of their own people and motherland.

we khmers therefore fully agree with you in declaring that we will march hand in hand with the fraternal vietnamese and laotian people, that we will support each other and give aid

and assistance to each other, and that we will fight together against our common enemy and their lackeys, the renegades, till final victory.

norodom sihanouk
head of state of cambodia

peking, march 28, 1970

Officials and Staff Members of DRVN and RSVN Embassies in Cambodia Recalled

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 28, 1970)

in face of the development of the situation in cambodia since march 18 and the feverish anti-viet nam campaign in phnom penh and a number of other places in cambodia, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam has decided to suspend temporarily all activities of the d.r.v.n. embassy, the commercial bureau and the viet nam news agency bureau there and recall temporarily the officials and staff members of these organs, reports the viet nam news agency today.

the officials and staff members of these organs returned to hanoi on march 28.

it was reported that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam also decided to suspend temporarily all activities of its embassy in phnom penh and the branch office of the south viet nam "giai phong" press agency there and recall temporarily the officials and staff members of these organs. they left phnom penh yesterday.

Cambodian People Hold Demonstrations Against Right-Wing Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

demonstrations were held successively by the cambodian people in various parts of the country to oppose the coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk staged by the cambodian right-wing clique at the instigation of u.s. imperialism. the coup d'etat clique is frightened and worried and extreme tension is prevailing in phnom penh.

western news agency reports said that when the youth in kompong cham province held a demonstration on march 26 against the coup d'etat clique, the coup d'etat authorities sent troops to suppress the demonstration and flagrantly opened fire shooting many demonstrators to death. but the demonstrators, in defiance of violence, fought bravely with the reactionary troops. they not only raided the provincial government headquarters of the coup d'etat clique and some organizations and burned files and documents but also indignantly beat two "members of the national assembly" of the coup d'etat authorities to death with sticks.

the report said that besides kompong cham province, thousands of demonstrators in prey veng province headed for phnom penh on board automobiles and motorcycles on march 26. 300 people in kampot province also held demonstrations against the coup d'etat clique. they distributed leaflets in support of samdech norodom sihanouk and called on the people to rise up in struggle against the coup d'etat clique. the masses in skoun in northwest of phnom penh also held demonstrations in support of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. a western news agency report from phnom penh on march 27 said that western travellers from skoun said they had seen pro-samdech sihanouk demonstrations and pictures of the samdech elsewhere.

it was reported that in face of the daily increasing discontent and resistance from the cambodian people, the coup d'etat clique is extremely frightened. a western news agency report from phnom penh on march 27 said: "tanks and troops sealed off this cambodian capital city friday", "phnom penh was under heavy security. all major routes to and from the city were closed by tanks. more troops were stationed at the airport, which was closed indefinitely to civilian aircraft." an a.f.p. report said that the cambodian coup d'etat clique announced on march 27 a "12-hour curfew" from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. in phnom penh. an u.p.i. report said that "the measure apparently was aimed at preventing any demonstrations in the capital".

even western news agencies are worried about the plight of the cambodian coup d'etat clique. an a.p. report in particular stated uneasily on march 27 in commenting on the situation in cambodia: "signs of stress appeared friday in cambodia, casting doubt on how firm a grip the new government has on the country after nine days in power."

Cambodian Students in France Denounce US Imperialism for Machination of Cambodian Coup D'Etat

(NCNA-English Paris, Mar. 27, 1970)

the union of khmer students in france called a meeting of cambodian students and intellectuals residing in france on march 22. the meeting adopted a statement strongly denouncing the coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, staged by the pro-u.s. cambodian right-wing clique at the machination of u.s. imperialism.

the statement says: "for several years, the u.s. imperialists have always tried to undermine the policy of national independence, neutrality and peace of our country. despite their repeated failures, they have never given up the attempt to impose on our people a dictatorial government which is completely devoted to them."

it points out that the u.s. imperialists have engineered and directed the recent coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, because they suffered defeat after defeat in viet nam and in laos. they try to transform cambodia into a support base in order to continue and extend their aggression in the entire southeast asia.

the statement denounces the cambodian right-wing clique for organizing criminal activities against the vietnamese and chinese residents. it notes that really this is only a

smokescreen for plotting against the independence and neutrality of cambodia.

the statement says, "united with our people, the cambodian students and intellectuals residing in france are determined to fight by their side against this dictatorship which tends to make our country a u.s. new colony." it expresses the conviction that the struggle will be victorious.

the statement concludes with the slogans: down with u.s. imperialism and down with the fascist dictatorship of lon nol.

Cambodian Ambassador to UAR Denounces US Imperialism for Instigating Cambodian Coup D'Etat, Expresses Support for Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Cairo, Mar. 27, 1970)

sarin chhak, ambassador of cambodia to the u.a.r., in a statement at a press conference in cairo on march 25 denounced u.s. imperialism for instigating the cambodian right-wing clique to stage the coup d'etat against the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. he declared that he refuses to recognize the illegal lon nol government, and expressed his faithfulness to samdech norodom sihanouk. the statement announced that the cambodian embassy here now takes the name "the embassy of progressive cambodia in the united arab republic."

sarin chhak said in the statement, "my country, the peaceful and neutral, buddhist and quiet cambodia, has witnessed during these days the gravest and most gloomy hour in her history. utilizing their henchmen, the lon nol-cheng heng-sisowath sirik matak clique, the u.s. imperialists had struck a mortal blow at the peaceful cambodian people and at khmer neutrality which until march 18 has enabled this country to live in peace, even though a relative peace."

the statement said, "according to a japanese press correspondent in phnom penh, the lon nol-cheng heng-sirik matak clique made the deputies vote, with soldiers holding bayonetted guns standing behind, for the 'deposition' of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, who was on a trip abroad. the samdech is the symbol of khmer neutrality and anti-imperialism."

the statement said, "the three ringleaders of traitors in the pay of u.s. imperialism wanted to destroy national independence by the coup d'etat and keep the people in a state of ignorance and poverty so as to enable them to exploit the people." it said that to realize their base ambitions, these traitors strove to stir up feelings against the vietnamese people who, longing for freedom and independence, are waging a resolute struggle against the u.s. aggressors.

the statement said, "the march 18 coup d'etat in phnom penh was instigated by the central intelligence agency and u.s. imperialism. under the violent blows of the valiant fighters of the national front for liberation, u.s. imperialism has almost lost in the war in south viet nam and it senses its coming defeat in laos under the powerful blows of the patnet lao brothers, therefore it desperately seeks to create a last and fragile saigon-phnom penh-bangkok resistance front."

the statement said: "but traitors lon nol, cheng heng, sirik matak and their masters the u.s. imperialists would be grossly mistaken if they think that victory will last."

sarin chhak's statement said, "as samdech norodom sihanouk up to now is capable of defending the peace and neutrality of khmer, and as the lines set down in the statements of march 21 and 23, 1970 are the only lines capable of liberating the country from the u.s. imperialist clutches and leading cambodia on to the road of development and progress, i refuse to recognize the power of the illegal lon nol government and reaffirm my faithfulness to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of progressive cambodia. the embassy takes from this moment the name 'the embassy of progressive cambodia in the united arab republic'."

a similar statement was made by the first counsellor of the cambodian embassy in the u.a.r. all diplomats and staff members of the embassy declared their faithfulness to samdech sihanouk.

Asian, African Papers Denounce US Instigation of Cambodian Coup Against Head of State Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

the coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, staged by the cambodian right-wing group at the instigation of u.s. imperialism is vehemently condemned by public opinion in asian and african countries. many newspapers of asian and african countries pointed out recently that u.s. imperialism has not only carried out aggression and interference in viet nam and laos but also interfered undisguisedly in the internal affairs of cambodia. the peoples of viet nam, laos, and cambodia can smash the aggressive plots of u.s. imperialism in indo-china only through a united and more vigorous struggle against the u.s. aggressors.

referring to the cambodian coup d'etat, the u.a.r. paper "al gomhouriya" in a commentary on march 26 said that the c.i.a. and the washington administration are the chief instigators of the coup. "just look at the fact that the united states has hastened to recognize the lon nol regime and we will find that the american administration and its intelligence service have a hand in it.

in a commentary entitled "u.s.-engineered cambodian coup", the u.a.r. newspaper "al ahram" pointed to "the constant american pressure on prince sihanouk because of his wish to preserve his country's neutrality".

the march 22 editorial of the pakistan paper "tameer" denounced u.s. imperialism for undermining the neutral position of cambodia through the coup d'etat. like in laos and south viet nam, the editorial said, "a puppet regime of america has been established there". it seems to have only this result that the scope of war of aggression in viet nam will "further spread rather than contracting." the paper added, "this is the real design of the american government".

the syrian paper "al baath" pointed out in a commentary that the military coup d'etat instigated by u.s. imperialism in cambodia is a naked intervention in the internal affairs of the kingdom of cambodia. but from another point, it stressed,

the coup d'etat was "a struggle put up by the united states after it felt its failure and this will push the southeast asian area to the threshold of a new stage."

the paper in another article exposed the move of u.s. imperialism to intensify its wars of aggression in southeast asia. u.s. imperialism colluded with the right-wing elements in cambodia in order to sabotage her neutrality, turn her into a satellite of the united states and intensify the u.s. wars of aggression in southeast asia, it said.

the iraqi paper "baghdad observer" in an editorial on march 25 denounced u.s. imperialism for its unabated aggressive activities throughout the world. exposing the criminal activities of u.s. imperialism in instigating the cambodian right-wing group to overthrow head of state samdech norodom sihanouk who follows a neutralist policy, the paper pointed out that though the u.s. imperialists have gone into action everywhere in order to avert their inevitable doom, they will not succeed in arresting the advance of history.

another iraqi paper "al nur" pointed out recently that u.s. imperialism has supported cambodian right-wing forces in staging the coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. but the cambodian people will persist in struggle against the u.s. interventionists and their lackeys.

the algerian paper "el moudjahid" pointed out in a recent commentary that the coup d'etat in cambodia on march 18 "is long premeditated, and the right-wing elements in the government are instigated by washington." it stressed that "in spreading the flames of war to the whole of indo-china u.s. imperialism can only be digging a grave for itself. in cambodia, just as in laos, viet nam and thailand, the people who have risen to resist foreign intervention and aggression have the final say."

Vietnamese Papers Voice Full Support for Cambodian People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 29, 1970)

the vietnamese paper "nhan dan" in an editorial on march 26 voiced full support for the cambodian people's just struggle.

the editorial said that on march 25, 1970, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam issued a statement fully supporting the march 23 message of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk to his compatriots and the struggle being waged by the khmer people under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk in resistance to the pro-u.s. coup d'etat group and u.s. imperialism and in defence of the various sacred national rights of the cambodian people.

the editorial pointed out that the march 18 coup launched by the cambodian right-wing group was the gravest crime committed by u.s. imperialism against the cambodian people and a plot against the vietnamese and laotian people. for over a decade, u.s. imperialism resorted to vicious and sinister means in a futile attempt to bring cambodia under its sway and in the service of its policy of aggression in indo-china. but all these schemes have ended in dismal failure. under the leadership of head of state norodom sihanouk, the khmer people have persisted in the struggle to defend their national independence and

sovereignty and uphold their policy of peace and neutrality. at the same time, they have strengthened the solidarity and mutual support among the indo-chinese peoples in the struggle against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialism. this correct line helped cambodia safeguard her independence and peace and build the country, making an important contribution to the struggle against the u.s. scheme of aggression and war expansion in indo-china.

the editorial said that the coup d'etat engineered by the u.s. imperialists and carried out by the lon nol-sirik matak clique was aimed at abolishing cambodia's policy of independence, peace and neutrality and furthering the u.s. plan to prolong and expand the war in indo-china and to turn cambodia into a new-type colony, military base and springboard for the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam and laos. this manoeuvre is a clear manifestation of the "nixon doctrine" of making asians fight asians and in this case, making indo-chinese fight indo-chinese.

the editorial said that the friendship and militant solidarity between the vietnamese and cambodian peoples as well as among the indo-chinese peoples is indestructible. the vietnamese people are deeply grateful to cambodian head of state norodom sihanouk and the khmer people for their warm support to viet nam's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "for our part, we unswervingly support the policy of independence, peace and neutrality of head of state norodom sihanouk and the khmer people," it declared.

in conclusion, the editorial said: "we are firmly convinced that the khmer people, in response to head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's sacred appeal for national salvation, will courageously surmount all difficulties and hardships, persevere in their struggle against the lon nol-sirik matak clique and the u.s. imperialists and for independence and freedom, and bring their just cause to glorious victory".

the hanoi daily "quan doi nhan dan" in an editorial on march 26 said that the vietnamese people resolutely support the khmer people to carry their just struggle against the united states and its lackeys through to final victory.

the editorial pointed out that u.s. imperialism and the lon nol-sirik matak clique is the ferocious enemy of the cambodian people. u.s. imperialism tries to convert cambodia into a new-type colony and a military base in the system of u.s. military bases in south viet nam, cambodia, laos and thailand to serve its plots of aggression against the countries of indo-china.

samdech norodom sihanouk, the editorial noted, has called on the khmer people to unite within the national united front of kampuchea to struggle against the united states and its henchmen. the entire khmer people are rallying under the just banner of the national united front of kampuchea. they will surely bring into full play their tremendous force of unity and overthrow the enemy.

the editorial stressed that the vietnamese people have always attached importance to strengthening the friendship and unity between viet nam and cambodia, and they wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the cambodian people till final victory.

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives RSVN and DRVN Officials Back from Cambodia

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 29, 1970)

pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, received yesterday the officials and staff members of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam and the south viet nam "giai phong" (liberation) press agency bureau in the kingdom of cambodia who were stopping over here on their way back to south viet nam, and the officials and staff members of the d.r.v.n. embassy, the commercial bureau and the viet nam news agency bureau in cambodia, who had just returned here from phnom penh, according to the viet nam news agency.

premier pham van dong inquired after and had a cordial talk with them.

truong cong dong, acting head of the r.s.v.n. special representation in the d.r.v.n. was present at the reception.

also present were hoang van tien, vice-minister for foreign affairs, nghiem ba duc, vice-minister of foreign trade, and dao tung, director general of the viet nam news agency.

vice-premier and foreign minister nguyen duy trinh also received today the officials and staff members of the above mentioned organs of the r.s.v.n. and the d.r.v.n. back from the kingdom of cambodia.

Message of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Prince Souphanouvong

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here his march 29 message addressed to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front. full text follows:

sam neua

his highness prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front

in the name of the khmer people, the national united front of kampuchea and in my own name i would like to ask your highness, the laotian patriotic front and the fraternal people of the laos to accept our affectionate gratitude for the statement of your central committee on march 27, 1970, conveying your fraternal and firm support for our struggle for the triumph of the sacred rights of the khmer nation which are being trampled underfoot today by the reactionaries, the lackeys of u.s. imperialism.

it is this imperialism which is responsible for the war embracing a large part of our indo-china and bringing disaster to our three peoples.

but this imperialism will be inevitably vanquished by the heroic fighters of the people's laos and of the people's viet nam with whom the patriotic, progressive and anti-imperialist

khmer people are joining forces today, to raise in their turn the banner of the struggle against the common enemy and its lackeys who have despicably betrayed the cause of their people and that of the fraternal peoples of indo-china and of the third world.

in their turn our fighters assure their valiant laotian brothers their solidarity and full support for the triumph of the noble ideals of the laotian patriotic front and for the birth of a sovereign laos.

norodom sihanouk

peking, march 29, 1970

South Vietnam Giai Phong Press Agency Expresses Support for Khmer People's Struggle Against US Imperialism and Its Lackeys

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 28, 1970)

the south viet nam giai phong press agency in an editorial expressed resolute support for the call for national salvation put forth by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in a message to his compatriots on march 23, and for the just struggle of the khmer people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the editorial said: "samdech norodom sihanouk's message to his compatriots is a call for national salvation to the khmer people who are faced with the u.s. imperialist aggression and the high treason of the pro-american ultra-rightists. this document once again reaffirms samdech sihanouk's determination to carry on together with the entire khmer people the struggle in defence of the country and seize back independence, peace and neutrality, in conformity with the aspirations and interests of the khmer people."

the editorial said, "the role of u.s. imperialism in the coup d'etat and its aggressive plots against and planned intervention in cambodia as well as the reactionary features of the cambodian ultra-rightists have all been laid bare before world public opinion."

the editorial pointed out that the march 18 coup d'etat staged by the cambodian ultra-rightists "has paved the path for u.s. imperialism to further intervene in cambodia, to turn the country into its new colony and military base, to continue prolonging the war of aggression against south viet nam and laos and to spread the war of aggression to the entire indo-china."

the editorial said that the traitorous act of the pro-american cambodian ultra-rightists in selling out the national interests of cambodia is contrary to the interests and aspirations of the khmer people. their collusion with u.s. imperialism and its saigon puppets with the aim of opposing south vietnamese people and all their crimes in suppressing and persecuting the khmer people will certainly enable the broad masses of khmer people to distinguish sooner their friends from their foes and to resolutely condemn the march 18 coup d'etat.

the editorial stressed that the struggle of the khmer people against their national enemy, u.s. imperialism, and against the pro-american ultra-rightist lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng

clique will surely win the staunch sympathy and support of the progressive people all over the world, first of all their neighbours, the vietnamese people, who have always shared their weal and woe.

the editorial said: "the vietnamese people will never forget the cambodian people's sincere support and help to their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam will, as always, respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia within its existing borders, and uphold the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

the south vietnamese people, it said, are fully aware of the difficulties that lie ahead of the fraternal khmer people, strongly support their just struggle and wholeheartedly sympathize with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's firm attitude. the south vietnamese people resolutely support the just struggle of khmer people in defending their sacred national rights, opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and safeguarding peace in indo-china and asia.

the editorial said that in the current situation, the militant unity of viet nam and cambodia is more precious than at any time, as it is a factor guaranteeing the victory of the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation and of the khmer people's struggle to safeguard their genuine independence and neutrality. the temporary difficulties in cambodia, created by the u.s. aggressors and the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng clique, cannot frighten the highly patriotic khmer people who have the tradition of indomitable opposition to imperialism into a retreat. the just struggle of the khmer people to overthrow the pro-american ultra-rightists and check the u.s. claws of intervention in cambodia so as to safeguard their own sacred national rights has won the support of the entire progressive mankind.

so long as the khmer people bring into full play their heroic anti-imperialist tradition, fight shoulder to shoulder and resolutely with the laotian and vietnamese peoples against their common enemy the u.s. imperialist aggressors, and unite extensively in the national united front of kampuchea set forth by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, they will certainly be able to mete out to u.s. imperialism and the traitorous clique the punishment they deserve and win complete victory.

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Front Supports Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Message to His Compatriots

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 29, 1970)

the central committee of the laotian patriotic front in a statement on march 27 expressed support for the message to his compatriots issued by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970, reported khaosan pathet lao. the statement reads in full as follows:

in execution of their scheme of aggression against the indo-chinese countries, the u.s. imperialists have long been grossly trampling upon the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china and the 1962 geneva agreements on laos, unceasingly interfered in and carried out aggression against laos, sabotaging the peace and neutrality of the kingdom of laos, while carrying out an aggressive war in viet nam. at the same time, the united states has sought every way to threaten cambodia including the direct use of the u.s. air force and its puppet armies in south viet nam and thailand for repeated attacks against cambodian territory.

the khmer people, keeping to the line of the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, have united closely and struggled courageously to foil all dark manoeuvres of the united states and its henchmen, firmly maintained the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of the kingdom of cambodia, thus making a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the indo-chinese countries against the u.s. imperialists.

recently, in an attempt to make up for its ever heavier failure in laos and viet nam, the nixon administration has intensified its war escalation in laos and the use of the modern air force of the united states, including b-52, to make savage raids on the liberated zone of laos and openly used thailand troops in its aggression in laos. at the same time it is seeking to prolong the war in south viet nam through the "vietnamization of the war" plan.

along with these acts, the united states has increased its threats against cambodia, and finally, through the agency of its henchmen, staged a coup d'etat on march 18, 1970 in phnom penh against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, brazenly sabotaging the line of peace and neutrality pursued by cambodia, torpedoing the long-standing friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of the indo-chinese countries with a view to turning cambodia into a new colony and military base of the united states in furtherance of its scheme of war intensification in indo-china and the so-called nixon doctrine of making asians fight asians. these feverish acts taken by the united states and its henchmen have caused great tension in the indo-chinese situation and posed a direct threat to peace and security in southeast asia.

on march 20 and 23, 1970, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued declarations vehemently condemning the coup d'etat in phnom penh staged by the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng reactionary clique, henchmen of the united states, and calling on the khmer people to rise in struggle to overthrow them.

with regard to the kingdom of cambodia, the laotian patriotic front always undertakes now as in the past, to build relations of friendship and good neighbourliness on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the principles of the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china and the 1962 geneva agreements on laos.
in its 12-point political programme and 5-point political solution, the laotian patriotic front has clearly reaffirmed its unchanged policy towards the kingdom of cambodia: to respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia within her present borders.

in that spirit and proceeding from the reality that they have the same enemy as the khmer and vietnamese peoples, the laotian people have been standing shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle against the u.s. aggression in indo-china. the laotian people and the laotian patriotic front fully support the declarations of march 20 and 23 of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. they roundly condemn the adventurous acts of the nixon administration and the reactionary clique headed by lon nol, sirik matak and cheng heng, u.s. henchmen in phnom penh, who are steering the khmer people and the peaceful and neutral kingdom of cambodia into an extremely dangerous path.

the laotian people and the laotian patriotic front pledge to do everything in their power to support the just struggle of the khmer people as defined in the march 23, 1970 solemn proclamation of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, which reaffirmed the determination of the samdech and the khmer people to struggle to the end to overthrow the reactionary clique, henchmen of the united states, and to defend the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of the kingdom of cambodia.

the laotian patriotic front reaffirms the laotian people's unshakeable friendship and militant solidarity with the brotherly khmer people. the laotian people and the laotian patriotic front are determined to smash all u.s. acts of war escalation in laos, deal more well-deserved blows at the united states and its henchmen in laos to defend the liberated zone, and co-ordinate with the brotherly khmer and vietnamese peoples in the struggle against the common enemy as pointed out by samdech norodom sihanouk in his proclamation on march 23: "to struggle against the u.s. imperialists who have invaded our indo-china and are oppressing its peoples and breeding injustice, war and all kinds of calamities, hostility and disunity, troubles, crises and misery among our three peoples -- the khmers, vietnamese, and laotians; and this struggle will be waged side by side with the socialist, progressive, anti-imperialist countries or peoples, far and near, with their complete support".

in its just struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen, the laotian patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong, fighting with determination and perseverance for national independence and the happiness of the people along a correct line, has succeeded in uniting the people, won support and assistance from the socialist countries and peace-loving people all over the world, overcome all difficulties, and won ever bigger victories and will certainly build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous laos.

in their struggle, the laotian people have been strongly encouraged by the splendid victories won by the vietnamese people in both zones. the more and more victorious fight of

the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, is an extremely important contribution to the struggle of the indo-chinese peoples against the common enemy -- the u.s. imperialist aggressors. these victories have brought bitter failure to the u.s. scheme to invade the indo-chinese countries and created favourable conditions for the struggle of the laotian and khmer peoples for independence, peace and neutrality.

the laotian people and the laotian patriotic front are firmly confident that the brotherly khmer people, with their valiancy and indomitableness, united closely in the "national united front of kampuchea", with the correct line of samdech norodom sihanouk, allying themselves with the laotian and vietnamese peoples in their fight, and enjoying the sympathy and support of the world's peoples, will surely stand all trials and win complete victory in the struggle against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen and in defence of their sacred national rights.

the liberation struggle of the laotian, cambodian and vietnamese peoples will certainly be crowned with glorious victory.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio Exposes Rahman-Razak Puppet Clique's Exploitation of Rubber Plantation Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article broadcast recently exposed the crimes committed by the rahman-razak puppet clique hand in glove with foreign monopoly capitalists in brutally exploiting the peasants working in small rubber plantations.

the article said: "the agricultural labourers of various nationalities living on rubber plantations constitute more than half of our total rural population and over half of them are small rubber plantation peasants. suffering from brutal oppression and exploitation by the foreign monopoly capitalists, bureaucrat-comprador capitalists and the landlord class and struggling on the verge of starvation year by year, they cherish deep-rooted hatred for british imperialism and the rahman-razak clique and have become an important component part of the motive force of our revolution."

the article said: "in order to plunder the natural resources of our country and exploit our labouring people of various nationalities, the british imperialists have not only developed big plantations of thousands of acres to frantically suck the blood and sweat of the agricultural workers but also reaped fabulous profits by forcibly buying at reduced prices the products of the 500,000 small rubber plantation peasants.

the article pointed out that the shortage of land for the rubber plantation peasants was one of the main causes of their poverty. the most fertile land close to communication lines were occupied by the big plantation-owners of british imperialism, leaving the poor land to the small rubber plantations with an average of three acres each. but every rubber plantation peasant household must possess at least eight to ten acres of land to maintain the lowest living standard.

the article revealed that the so-called "land development plan" of the puppet clique was aimed not at distributing land to the peasants but at making the peasants who have joined the "plan" the cheap labour force for developing the big plantations of the foreign monopoly capitalists. more and more peasants have now seen through the scheme of the puppet clique and will no longer be taken in.

it also exposed the scheme of the so-called "plan for rubber re-plantation" pushed by the puppet clique and pointed out that the "plan" is favourable only to the foreign monopoly capitalists, bureaucrat-comprador capitalists, landlords and rich peasants. recently, the puppet clique has also established the so-called "malayan rubber development company limited" to monopolize the trade of rubber produced by the small plantations as a means of brutal plunder and exploitation.

the article called on the broad masses of the malayan labouring people to unite more closely round the communist party of malaya and enter into an unbreakable alliance with the workers to overthrow the reactionary rule of the rahman and lee kuan yew puppet cliques and to strive for complete liberation.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fateh) Leaves Peking for Hanoi

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) led by yasser arafat, official spokesman of "al fateh" and chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, left here for the democratic republic of viet nam by special plane this morning after concluding its visit to china.

the palestinian friends were given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chiu hui-tso, deputy-chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and several thousand revolutionary people in the chinese capital.

the peking airport, which flew the chinese national flag and the flag of the palestine national liberation movement, was filled with the militant friendship of the chinese people and the people of palestine and all arab countries. when chairman yasser arafat and the other distinguished palestinian guests, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, walked round to bid farewell to the crowds, the people beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans in support of the people of palestine and all arab countries in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism.

leading members of the departments concerned, including li chiang, huang tso-chen, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, wang hsiao-han, sung chen-hsien, hsieh huai-teh, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, sung yu-lin, lai kuang-tsu, pai yun, ting hsi-lin and wang chih-fan, were also present at the airport to see the palestinian friends off.

also present were diplomatic envoys and officials to china of algeria, mauritania, the arab republic of the yemen, albania, syria, the united arab republic, the democratic republic of viet nam, iraq, the people's republic of southern yemen, morocco and the republic of south viet nam.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Head of Rumanian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this afternoon received cornel burtica, head of the visiting rumanian government trade delegation, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

among those present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice premier, lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, and li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade.

aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china, was present.

Chinese-Rumanian Trade Agreement for 1970 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1970)

the chinese-rumanian trade agreement for 1970 was signed here today.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

the agreement was signed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, for the chinese side, and by cornel burtica, head of the rumanian government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, for the rumanian side.

present on the occasion were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and other leading members of the departments concerned.

aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china, and all members of the rumanian government trade delegation were present.

THAILAND

"Voice of the People of Thailand" Radio Strongly Condemns US Imperialist Aggression in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1970)

the "voice of the people of thailand" radio in a commentary on march 27 strongly condemned u.s. imperialism's new crime of frantic aggression in indo-china and pointed out that the people of thailand will fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of indo-china to wage a vigorous and sustained offensive against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the commentary said that u.s. imperialism has met with disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam. but it will never take its defeat lying down and will wage a last-ditch struggle in an attempt to save itself from destruction through military adventure and political deception. it said: "while playing with the 'talks' fraud and the scheme of 'withdrawal of troops', u.s. imperialism has been unceasingly sending aircraft to bomb and slaughter the vietnamese people. the u.s. gangster troops are still carrying on the savage war of aggression against viet nam. u.s. imperialism has redoubled its efforts to use the mercenaries of its lackeys and accomplices, including those of the thanom-praphas clique, as a tool for its war of aggression against viet nam and continues to push its criminal policy of making 'asians fight asians'."

the commentary said: "the new crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in viet nam demonstrated that it not only refuses to lay down but is sharpening its butcher knife and is vigorously hatching more despicable schemes. apart from carrying on the aggression against viet nam, u.s. imperialism is energetically expanding its war of aggression against laos. at the same time, it instigated the cambodian right-wing group to launch a coup d'etat on march 18 to overthrow samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. it is another grave step of u.s. imperialism in extending its aggressive force into cambodia. it plots to turn cambodia into another military base for enlarging its aggression in indo-china and the whole of southeast asia."

the commentary pointed out that the series of recent developments in indo-china show that u.s. imperialism is striving to stretch its claws deeper into indo-china in an attempt to expand its war of aggression to the whole of that region, occupying it and turning it into a u.s. military base for continuing its aggression against southeast asia as well as the whole of asia.

the commentary said: "after the cambodian right-wing group launched the coup under u.s. instigation, the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, including the thanom-praphas clique, were exhilarated and bubbling with glee, believing that their counter-revolutionary scheme had succeeded. but they laughed too soon; things are running counter to their wishes. the crimes committed by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys only serve to reveal more clearly their reactionary nature of being hostile to the people and will arouse the people to unite more closely in struggle and oppose them more resolutely."

the commentary said, "chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the revolutionary people the world over, has pointed out: 'to achieve their ends of aggression and enslavement of the peoples of all countries, the u.s. imperialists have been creating tension in all parts of the world. they calculate that they will always benefit from tense situations, but the fact is that the tension created by the united states has led to the opposite of what they desire. it serves to mobilize the people of the world against the u.s. aggressors.'"

the commentary said: "the aggression of u.s. imperialism against viet nam and laos has mobilized the vietnamese and laotian peoples to unite and resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism. the intensified frenzied aggression of u.s. imperialism against cambodia can only arouse the cambodian people to unite and take up arms to fight for national salvation and to resolutely drive out the u.s. aggressors. in energetically expanding its war of aggression in indo-china, u.s. imperialism can only make the indo-chinese peoples tighten the nooses round its neck and speed up its own destruction."

the commentary added, "under the leadership of the communist party of thailand, the revolutionary thai people are waging a people's war to resolutely oppose u.s. imperialist aggression and to overthrow the thanom-praphas clique, lackey of u.s. imperialism. through the practice of struggle, we understand deeply that only by relying on armed struggle can we defeat the ferocious enemy and only by relying on the guns in revolution can the people win final victory and seize political power into their own hands."

it noted, "the people of thailand must learn from the example of the indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism. we regard the indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialism as a blow to our common enemy and a support for our struggle. we, the people of thailand, are fully convinced that the indo-chinese peoples with a glorious history of protracted struggle against imperialism, u.s. imperialism in particular, will certainly be able to defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys by relying on people's war."

the commentary stressed, "the people of thailand will strengthen the close militant solidarity with the indo-chinese peoples, fight side by side with them and continue to launch a vigorous and sustained offensive against our common enemy, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we are deeply convinced that so long as the people of our country resolutely carry the people's war through to the end, we will surely be able to annihilate u.s. aggressors and its lackeys completely."

US

To Hell with Nixon's Phantom-Type "Peace"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1970)

following is an article by hung chung-tung entitled "to hell with nixon's phantom-type 'peace' exclamation"

u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon and secretary of state rogers in their statements recently on the middle east situation have vociferously played on the word of "peace", claiming here to have an "interest in peace", crying there to "enhance the prospects for peace", thus dressing themselves up as "peace angels". at a press conference on march 23, rogers pretentiously announced nixon's so-called holding in abeyance a decision on supplying additional aircraft to israel. how nice the words of nixon and his ilk sound exclamation what "kind-heartedness" they have been assuming exclamation however, sham is sham, and the mask must be stripped off. now, let us take a look at the so-called "peace" of nixon and his ilk, and see what sort of stuff it is.

according to a recent report by the u.a.r. paper "al ahram", 80 pilots of "phantom" planes directly trained by u.s. imperialism will soon go upon "service" in israel. to meet the need of u.s.-israeli aggression, these 80 "phantom" pilots who took part in the june 5 war of aggression against the arab countries in 1967 are now to take up their old job and fly "phantom" fighter bombers to massacre the arab people once again.

this new aggressive act of u.s. imperialism gives a resounding slap in the face of nixon and his ilk who dress themselves up like "peace angels".

with the support of u.s. imperialism, israel has been driving 300,000 palestinians out of the gaza strip by force in a vain attempt to perpetuate its occupation there. this new crime of aggression being committed by the united states and israel serves as another resounding slap in the face of nixon and his ilk who are waving the olive branch of "peace" exclamation

nixon and his ilk are apt to prettify aggression as "peace". the arab people have long seen through such tricks of deception. u.s. imperialism has been giving full support to israel, supplying israel with large amount of "phantom" and "skyhawk" planes, "patton" tanks and napalm bombs to wantonly bombing the peaceful cities and towns of arab countries and attacking the arab people. u.s. imperialism has also dispatched its air pirates and "technical experts" of dual nationalities to massacre the arab people. it has supplied large amount of military "aids" to prop up israel's military expenditure. after frantically supplying israel with aircraft to create an "air superiority" for israel over the arab countries, the masters of the white house now come out to harp the tune of "peace" and talk brazenly about temporarily suspending aircraft supplies to israel. how can this clumsy gimmick deceive the arab people exclamation

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "we must be clear-headed, that is, we must not believe the 'nice words' of the imperialists nor be intimidated by their bluster." the arab people have seen more and more clearly the ferocious features of u.s. imperialism, and are determined to persist

in struggle to crush all schemes of u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. an editorial of the u.a.r. paper "al gomhouria" put it well in saying that the "phantom" planes supplied by u.s. imperialism to its tool of aggression, israel, are no more than "spectres". these "spectres" have been proved to be of no use in bringing pressure to bear on the arab people who are counter-attacking these "spectres" with an even higher morale and greater determination.

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to hell with the phantom-type "peace" peddled by nixon exclamation

Anna Louise Strong, Noted American Progressive Writer, Dies in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1970)

anna louise strong, noted american progressive writer, died of arteriosclerotic heart disease this evening in peking at the age of 84, after she failed to respond to long medical treatment.

before she died, chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, as well as comrades and friends from the u.s. and other countries who are in peking had gone to see her at the hospital.

Malayan Revolutionary Radio Denounces US Imperialism, Israel for Driving Palestinians Out of Gaza Strip

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1970)

the criminal scheme of u.s. imperialism and its lackey, israeli zionism, to drive out 300,000 palestinians from the gaza strip by force was strongly condemned by the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary yesterday. the commentary said that the malayan people resolutely support the palestinian people in carrying their revolutionary armed struggle through to the end.

the commentary stated that the successive new victories in the armed struggle of the palestinian people are a tremendous inspiration to the oppressed nations in their anti-imperialist struggle and deal telling blows at imperialism and social-imperialism.

recently, it said, the so-called "four-power talks" of the united states, the soviet union, britain and france have been contriving various schemes in an attempt to strangle the palestinian people's armed struggle for liberation. "all the proposals and plans they put forth for a 'peaceful settlement' of the middle east question serve u.s. imperialism and its tool of aggression, israel. therefore they have met with the strong opposition of the palestinian people and the people of arab countries," it added.

a new plot hatched by u.s. imperialism and its running dog israel is to drive out 300,000 palestinian inhabitants in the gaza strip by force to the west bank of the jordan river. "this fully shows that backed by u.s. imperialism, the israeli zionists have insatiable ambitions for aggression and expansion. since their occupation of palestine more than 20 years ago, the israeli zionists have savagely driven over one million palestinians out of their native land and made them homeless. now they scheme to drive 300,000 palestinians out of their homeland and try to perpetuate their occupation of this arab land and quench the raging flames of the palestinian people's just struggle for the liberation of and returning to their homeland. this is something absolutely intolerable to the arab people. we strongly denounce the criminal trick of u.s. imperialism and israel and firmly support the palestinian people in carrying their revolutionary struggle through to the end."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Persevere in and Intensify the Educational Revolution

- Investigation report on Middle School No. 23 of Tientsin

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 20, 1970)

> The following article describes the educational revolution as it was carried out in No. 23 Middle School of Tientsin.
>
> Leadership by the Party is stressed in the revolution. Without Party leadership, says the article, intellectuals whose world outlook is not properly reformed will take over and guide the revolution onto the revisionist road. --SCMP Ed.

After more than three years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of secondary schools have criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education and demolished the old educational system of "three-separation." Great improvements have been made with regard to the system of schooling, curricula, textbooks and method of teaching-learning. Can the task of educational revolution be regarded as accomplished? Will everything be all right simply by giving lessons in accordance with the new textbooks and according to a prearranged schedule?

Under the leadership of the Party, the workers' propaganda team stationed at Middle School No. 23 of Tientsin and the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of the school have made a clear and definite answer to the question with their own practice: The struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines on the educational front has not yet come to an end. The educational revolution must be carried on perseveringly and intensively.

To Revolutionize Education, Party Leadership Must Be Strengthened

If educational revolution is to be carried on perseveringly and intensively, it will be necessary first of all to strengthen Party leadership. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without Chinese Communist Party leadership, no revolution can succeed." Party leadership is leadership by Chairman Mao, leadership by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and leadership by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This is perfectly understood by comrades of Middle School No. 23.

Some intellectuals of this school whose world outlook had not been properly reformed used to express themselves stubbornly and advertize their views, saying, "After all, they will have to rely on us intellectuals for teaching reform." When resumption of classes to make revolution began in 1968, they carried out certain so-called "reforms" of teaching in accordance with the bourgeois world outlook and not in accordance with Chairman Mao's educational line, guideline, and policy. Instead of bringing proletarian politics to the fore, they "brought politics and professional work to the fore by turns." Instead of thoroughly criticizing old educational ideas, they carried out bits of revisions here and there on the basis of old textbooks. Instead of thoroughly implementing the method of teaching advocated by Chairman Mao, they went round and round within the old circle. The Red Guard little generals said aptly that this was "patchwork reformism."

It was Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas of educational revolution that guided the revolutionary teachers and students in criticizing the tendency toward reformism. In view of the aforementioned situation, the workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed at the school organized the revolutionary teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's wise teaching on proletarian educational revolution and severely criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, enabling all to realize that reform meant going backward and must be opposed, and that they must follow the road of thorough revolution.

After the Party rectification and Party building in June last year, a new Party branch was inaugurated which conducted in the school education to strengthen devotion to the Party. The workers' propaganda team held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class on "How To Continue To Make Revolution Under the New Situation." Members of the workers' propaganda team indicated unanimously that they would consciously accept leadership by the Party under the new situation, propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought even better, and make new contributions toward the carrying through of the proletarian educational revolution to the end.

The Party branch ceaselessly conducts Party education among Party members and the revolutionary teachers and students, and helps all to study the new Party Constitution, so they may strengthen their devotion to the Party and increase their consciousness of obedience to Party leadership. After the present term began, it has organized the teachers and students to study that part of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought concerning the mutual relations among leaders, the political party, political power, classes, and the masses, and criticize various Right or ultra-"Left" bourgeois reactionary thought trends. They all resolve to continue to make revolution under the leadership of the Party and be good fighters of Chairman Mao.

Leadership by the working class is realized through the Communist Party. In turn, leadership by the Party is realized through the Party organization's leading the broad revolutionary masses to execute the line, guideline and policies laid down by Chairman Mao. After the inauguration of the Party branch, it regards the implementation of Chairman Mao's series of wise directives on proletarian educational revolution as its central task. It has set up for the whole school study classes on "Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution, so Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution may go deep into people's hearts. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students have correctly handled the relations between political movements and educational revolution, those between political education and cultural education and those between education in war preparedness and teaching work, effectively implemented Chairman Mao's educational guidelines and "May 7 Directive," and insured the progress of educational revolution in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

Recently the school launched a struggle against the attempt by a small handful of class enemies to corrupt and poison young people, and as a result it had heavy tasks in hand. Some people suggested stopping classroom work. The Party branch organized all to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Resume classes to make revolution," heightened their understanding, organically combined various items of work, and insisted on carrying on classes, thus enabling the political movement to develop in a healthy manner and the educational revolution to proceed in depth.

Facts have taught all that with those intellectuals whose world outlook has not been properly reformed assuming leadership over the educational revolution, they will at most carry out patchwork changes and follow the road of reformism, and that it is only by strengthening devotion to the Party and leadership by the Party and effectively implementing Chairman Mao's directives on educational revolution that proletarian educational revolution can go on resolutely and in depth.

To Revolutionize Education, It Is Necessary To Develop Revolutionary Mass Criticism

With educational revolution penetrating deep into the realm of teaching and learning, there is much to be done in the way of teaching reform. Will it be all right to relax a little on revolutionary mass criticism?

In view of the living idea cherished by some people that "mass criticism should be put aside for the time being in order to allow time for solution of practical problems," the leadership of the school organized all to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Without destruction, there can be no construction," and in the light of reality solved the problem of understanding of the revolutionary mass criticism.

Toward the end of 1968, some people did not carry on revolutionary mass criticism because they wanted to "solve practical problems." They completely occupied themselves with textbook "reform," saying that "everything will be all right so long as classes can be held." The result was some superficial changes, such as the changing of "one apple plus another" into "one book plus another," etc. The old system of educational thought was not touched at all. The appearance was new, but the essence was old. Essential problems were not solved.

"Destruction is criticism and revolution." "Only by destroying old and rotten things can new and healthy things be built."

Under the new situation of resumption of classes to make revolution, the Party branch of the school consciously led the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole school to bring revolutionary mass criticism to all aspects of teaching and learning and develop intensive, concrete revolutionary mass criticism against the old method of teaching and old textbooks. For example, the negative number concept in the first lesson in mathematics was always taught with the thermometer as an illustration. A one-degree drop from zero was described as a rise of minus one degree. It was not related to the reality of the three major revolutionary movements at all.

Through such detailed analysis, the old textbooks were criticized for their error of not bringing proletarian politics to the fore and being separated from the practice of the three major revolutions. The direction of textbook reform was thus made clear, and a radical change took place in the teaching of mathematics. In treating the negative number concept, the new textbooks cites the following actual example:

Master worker Hua, an old worker of No. 3 Rug Manufactory of Tientsin, used to weave carpets for the capitalists in the old society. He earned only 6 yuan a month, from which 20 fen would be deducted for meals if he did not work for a day. When he was only 14, Master worker Hua was ill and did not work for 25 days in April. A total of 5 yuan was deducted from his wages for meals. He also borrowed 4 yuan from the management of the factory for medicine. As a result, Master worker Hua did not receive any wages for that month, but instead owed the capitalist 3 yuan, which was a negative amount.

This is a mathematics lesson that is full of class content! Some students did the problem with tears in their eyes.

Practice enabled all to realize that without criticism there would be no revolution, and that without revolutionary mass criticism there would be only reformism. With their understanding heightened, flames of revolutionary mass criticism began to burn fiercely. Wall posters of revolutionary mass criticism were put up all over the school, and revolutionary mass criticism meetings were held in quick succession. Using their tongue and their pen, they criticized the reactionary, feudal educational thought of the Confucian school, Kairov's reactionary "Education," Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, and various manifestations of the bourgeois world outlook. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students brought revolutionary mass criticism to the depths of their souls against their own thoughts, intensifying educational revolution by degrees.

To carry educational revolution through to the end, it is necessary to uphold revolutionary mass criticism firmly to the end. In view of the achievements already made, however, some people said, "Mass criticism is more or less accomplished--there is now little left for criticism."

Is that true? At the end-of-term examination last term, some teachers wanted to "stimulate the students with marks, so they may study with greater earnestness the following term." Some students also tried to cheat in order to score better grades. In view of these living ideas, the Party branch of the school roused the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism from the setting of questions to the examination and marking of examination papers. This turned the course of examination into a course of revolutionary mass criticism and further increased the ideological understanding of the revolutionary teachers and students.

The incident reminded many comrades of this question: "Intellectual development first" and "marks in command" were already criticized and repudiated in the past, but why did they have to be criticized again in the recent examination? It shows that the class struggle in the ideological domain is protracted. Things that have been criticized and repudiated can appear again, not to mention others that have not been criticized at all or only superficially criticized. How can we say "There is little left for criticism"? Practice shows that revolutionary mass criticism must be carried out throughout the whole course of educational revolution.

To Revolutionize Education, It Is Necessary To Launch Mass Movements in a Big Way

When teaching teform was first carried out in No. 23 Middle School, the school relied on only a few teachers who tried to carry out reform behind closed doors. They compiled and wrote textbooks, but were unable to break away from the old confines and got nowhere. Later, they asked several "experts" for their advice in an attempt to find a way to reform teaching-learning, but the result was that they were unable to solve any problem. Teaching reform was carried out rather lackadaisically.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force that creates world history." The only way to put an ultimate end to the old educational system is by adopting the revolutionary means of the mass line, and not the revisionist-reformist means. The Party branch of the school decided to rouse the revolutionary teachers and students of the whole school to strike at the old educational system by relying on the worker-peasant-soldier masses and on social forces.

However, some teachers, being afraid of everything and held back by "waiting," were unable to make progress. Some thought that educational revolution was the business of the leadership and did not concern themselves. In view of this fact, the Party branch of the school organized the teachers for repeated study of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on educational revolution, and led them to criticize the "theory that cultural work is dangerous" and to discuss the dangers of the view that "educational revolution has nothing to do with me," thus increasing their consciousness of continuing revolution.

Meanwhile, the Party branch also resolutely implemented the Party's policy toward intellectuals, trusted and relied on the overwhelming majority of the teachers, moved them to the first line of teaching reform, ceaselessly reformed them while boldly using them, and boldly used them on the basis of continuous reform, thus greatly rousing their enthusiasm. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers turned "fear" into "daring" and "waiting" into "pioneering," and actively joined in the practice of teaching reform. The school leadership also extensively roused the students to take part in the educational revolution. Student representatives joined the educational revolution organizations at the school, year, and class levels. They also joined forces with the workers and teachers in a three-in-one combination in preparing lessons and giving lectures.

In order to realize proletarian educational revolution, "participation by the worker masses is necessary." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the No.3 Rug Manufactory, which had cooperative relations with the No. 23 Middle School, stationed a workers' Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, formed of outstanding representatives of the working class, in the school to assume leadership. In addition, they also took the following measures:

They organized the worker masses of the whole manufactory to study Chairman Mao's wise directives on proletarian educational revolution and regularly made known the situation and progress of the educational revolution in No. 23 Middle School, so the worker masses of the manufactory might take part in the practice of educational revolution.

To better occupy and reform the educational position with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they stationed a standing committee member of the revolutionary committee at the school to take part in its management. In addition, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the manufactory also regularly discussed and studied problems of educational revolution.

To enable Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the teacher's platform, they organized a lecturers group of more than 30 old workers and selected 4 workers as full-time teachers.

To arm the students with Mao Tse-tung's thought, so they could directly acquire the outstanding qualities of the working class and become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness, and to provide a base for the study of industrial production, they admitted different batches of students into the manufactory to do labor.

To reform the world outlook of the teachers with Mao Tse-tung's thought, they approved the sending down of teachers to do labor so as to re-educate them.

By means of "sending out and inviting in," the No. 23 Middle School threw its doors wide open and relied on the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in carrying out educational revolution. During the summer vacation last year, all teachers of the seven academic groups of the school went out to conduct social surveys. They went to factories, rural villages, armed forces units, stores and wharves more than 300 times and widely solicited the views of the workers, peasants and soldiers on educational revolution.

In the past year they established connections with more than 70 units and united with the worker-peasant-soldier masses in carrying out teaching reform. Take for example the question of institution of science courses. Some of the teachers favored the establishment of a composite "industrial foundation course" in which students would be taught a few kinds of industrial work. Would this be all right? The master workers pointed out that basic knowledge of mathematics, physics and chemistry was an important instrument by which to carry out the three major revolutions, that since our object in training students was to make them "cultured laborers with socialist consciousness, they should be versatile hands and not just workers who knew several kinds of industrial work, and that therefore courses in mathematics, physics and chemistry should be instituted separately. However, the master workers pointed out, the old system of teaching of mathematics, physics and chemistry was full of the images of foreigners and ancients as well as definitions and laws, and it must be smashed, and teaching should be under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought and oriented toward the three major revolutionary movements.

With the help of the worker masses, the teachers understood better Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution. All the teaching reforms so far effected were adopted after listening to the views of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Every problem in the mathematics textbooks came from suggestions made by factories, rural villages and the armed forces. The teachers also regularly prepared lessons together with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Sometimes they would bring their students to factories and rural villages to be given lessons by the worker-peasant masses on the spot. Sometimes they invited workers, peasants and soldiers

to the school to teach. The revolutionary teachers said with deep understanding, "Without the help of the workers, peasants and soldiers, educational revolution cannot go forward an inch."

To Revolutionize Education, It Is Necessary To Reform the World Outlook of the Teachers

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: 'The question of educational reform is mainly a question of teachers."

At the beginning some teachers went to factories and rural villages to work on teaching reform. However, they were there primarily not to reform their own world outlook, but merely to look for teaching material. As a result, they met with many setbacks. For example, to find teaching material for negative numbers in practical application, some mathematics teachers went to more than ten factories, but could find nothing. They then went to the goods yard of No. 6 Gate seven times, but still could not find what they wanted. Why?

With this problem in mind, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Some people now go to factories and rural villages too, but some of them produce positive results while others do not. Therein lies the question of stand or question of attitude, or in other words a question of world outlook."

Chairman Mao's teaching lit up the minds and brightened the eyes of the teachers. For the eighth time they went to the goods yard of No. 6 Gate to labor and study together with the loading and unloading workers, placing in the primary position their re-education by the working class and the reform of their world outlook. Their feelings underwent a change. The workers told them what they really thought of them, teaching them a profound lesson and enlightening them, and not only enabling them to settle the question of teaching material for negative numbers in practical application, but also showing them how to bring proletarian politics in the teaching of mathematics and combine it with productive labor.

They said with deep feeling: "If we go to factories and rural villages purely to collect teaching material instead of trying first of all to reform our own world outlook, we shall inevitably emphasize the mechanical relation of mathematical knowledge with production problems, and be unable to solve radically the problem of separation of teaching from the three major revolutionary movements."

Even with new teaching material, teachers will not be able to teach from proletarian textbooks if their way of thinking is not changed and they continue to see things through the bourgeois world outlook. The following story is well known in No. 23 Middle School: When language teachers were preparing the lesson, "The Red Sun Shines Brightly on the Mountains of Anyuan," there was a struggle between the two world outlooks. In the text there was this song:

"A young man goes to work in the coal shed.
As he grows old he carries a bamboo container on his back.
If you are sick they will kick you out,
And if you die you die like a dog."

What did "As he grows old he carries a bamboo container on his back" mean? One of the teachers said, "As the miner grows old, he can no longer carry a big basket of coal on his back, and the capitalist naturally makes him carry it in a small bamboo container." One of the master workers who took part in the preparation of the lesson, however, said, "How can there be such a kind-hearted capitalist in the world? A capitalist sucks the blood of his workers. As you grow old, he will kick you out, and an old worker can only go begging for food with a bamboo container!" The different interpretations of the same phrase reflected an acute struggle between two world outlooks.

Comrades of No. 23 Middle School realize from practice that the educational revolution is a big revolution of world outlook. If they begin by reforming the world outlook of the teachers, they will have grasped the most important thing. If on the other hand they merely reform the textbooks and methods of teaching and fail to grasp the soul, they will lose their bearings and may head for reformism, preventing educational revolution from continuing in depth.

The world outlook of the teachers will always make itself clear in their teaching, and change of world outlook cannot be effected overnight, but takes place only very gradually over a long period of time. The No. 23 Middle School regularly holds various Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and, in relation to the situation and tasks, the living ideas, and problems of the practice of educational revolution, organizes the teachers to study and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, ceaselessly struggle against self and repudiate revisionism, find problems from the struggle between the lines, the gap (between themselves and the advanced) from thoughts and actions and the cause from the world outlook, and energetically increase their consciousness of the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, and the continuing revolution.

Take the following example: There was a problem in first-year mathematics which reckoned how much a poor peasant family in the old society had to pay in rent, repayment of debts, and taxes in terms of grain at the year-end, but did not reckon how much grain could be left for the poor peasant family. It was not an account of blood and tears of the poor peasant, but an account of exploitation by the landlord or rich man. Some of the students pointed out sharply: "Such a problem is designed to train us as accountants for landlords and rich men."

The Party branch of the school realized that this was a "revelation" of the teachers' world outlook. Grasping this problem, the Party branch held a study class. The teachers voluntarily examined their own class feelings, their stand and their own world outlook, and together with their

students finally succeeded in finding out that there was only 36 catties of grain left for the whole poor peasant family after a year's hard work, while the landlord took away 1,764 catties. With these figures they exposed and condemned the wicked old society. The incident made the teachers realize that the first line of teaching was a vast battlefield and that it was in teaching such a lesson or problem that the teachers' world outlook was tested, tempered and reformed.

Going to the practice of the three major revolutions and becoming one with the workers, peasants and soldiers is an important way of reforming the teachers' world outlook. In addition to sending down teachers by batches to do labor, No. 23 Middle School has also experimented with ways and means of preventing teachers in service from being separated from labor. The mathematics teachers have adopted a method of "teaching alternating with labor," by which each teacher does one week of labor and three weeks of teaching in a month. When doing labor, they carry out "four togetherness" with the worker masses (i.e., they study Chairman Mao's works together, struggle against self and repudiate revisionism together, labor together, and live together), and observe "three-fixed" (fixed workshops, fixed shifts and groups, and fixed time) and "three-combination" (combination of re-education with teaching reform, combination of teaching with production, and combination of teaching-reform groups with production shifts and groups).

In this way the teachers' acceptance of re-education by workers and peasants is promoted as well as re-learning of teaching in the midst of the three major revolutionary movements. The teachers and workers masses study production and teaching problems together, so that the worker masses become the main force for educational revolution without being divorced from production while the teachers become laborers without being divorced from teaching.

To Revolutionize Education, It Is Necessary To Rectify the Ideological and Political Orientation of Curriculum

To revolutionize education, it is necessary to rectify the ideological and political orientation of the curriculum. In this respect there is also a struggle between two ways of thinking.

One way of thinking maintains the bourgeois ideological and political orientation of the curriculum, puts politics and culture in parallel positions, and advocates carrying out of political education and cultural education. Or it separates politics from culture, stops giving socialist cultural lessons, and denies that culture should serve proletarian politics.

The other way of thinking brings proletarian politics to the fore in the curriculum, maintaining that politics is the soul, that politics must command everything but does not replace everything, and that socialist cultural lessons should still be given properly, to make it serve proletarian politics.

"All work in school is for the sake of changing the students' thinking." The revolutionary teachers and students of No. 23 Middle School have refuted the compromise view that places politics and culture in parallel positions as well as the formally "Left" but essentially Rightist view that divorces politics from culture, and firmly insisted on the proletarian ideological and political orientation of the curriculum. They regard the training of cultured laborers with socialist consciousness as the basic task of the school and making political education the center of all other aspects of education.

Chairman Mao's works are their basic textbooks and living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is their obligatory work. Political lessons are given in all classes, where Chairman Mao's works are studied everyday and a summing up meeting is held to discuss and apply them every weekend. Revolutionary mass criticism is also conducted for the whole school for half a day each week. Old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants are regularly asked to give recollect-bitterness and think-of-sweetness reports. Class struggle is a principal subject and students are led to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in actual struggle, so as to increase their socialist consciousness.

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that students should concern themselves principally with studies but should also learn other things, No. 23 Middle School has instituted under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought eight cultural courses, namely, language, mathematics, history, geography, physics, chemistry, abacus operation, and foreign language. In addition, there is also revolutionary literature and art and military physical culture. Textbooks used for these courses were all written and compiled from the practice of the three major revolutions. They stress proletarian politics and unity of theory with practice, enabling students to receive education in Mao Tse-tung's thought and at the same time learn socialist scientific and cultural knowledge.

The students learn industrial and agricultural work for one month each every year. They learn industrial work at No. 3 Rug Manufactory, the leadership of which has clearly and positively announced that they must not be used for labor power, but should regard political and ideological education as the primary object.

After the students arrived in the manufactory, they are first of all required to attend a study class for three days, during which time activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the manufactory will speak of the practical application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, veteran workers who suffered much and deeply hated the old society will make recollect-bitterness reports, and responsible comrades of the manufactory will speak of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the manufactory.

In the course of learning to do industrial work, each student is led by a designated worker, who will give him ideological and political education, technical education, and education in production safety. The students labor

for six hours and study politics for two hours each day. They are educated in Mao Tse-tung's thought through various channels.

In the past more than one year No.23 Middle School has successfully resisted Rightist and formally "Left" but essentially Rightist interference, firmly insisted, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions about educational revolution, on changing the "three-separation" method of teaching from one textbook to another in the old school, combined classroom teaching with on-the-spot teaching, combined teaching by teachers with teaching by the worker-peasant-soldier masses, combined theory with practice, linked education to the three major revolutionary movements, and carried on educational revolution deep in the domain of teaching. In the first year of the great nineteen-seventies, they are resolved to hold still higher the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, further develop revolutionary mass criticism, and firmly persevere in the educational revolution and carry it out in depth!

(Reproduced from T'ien-chin Jih-pao)

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PARTY CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

All China Celebrates First Anniversary of 9th Party Congress and Eulogizes Wise Leadership of Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1970)

people of all nationalities in china, filled with the joy of victory, are warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, which has a far-reaching influence, in this first spring of the great seventies, when the situation is excellent both at home and abroad and when china's socialist revolution and socialist construction are in the midst of a new upsurge. they eulogize the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the greatness, glory and correctness of the chinese communist party, and sincerely wish chairman mao a long, long life.

over the past year, inspired by chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories" and led by the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, our great socialist motherland has become still more prosperous, invincible mao tsetung thought has found its way deeper into the hearts of the people, the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities has become stronger than ever, the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated, and the situation has been getting better and better as regards revolution and production on all fronts. in reviewing the fighting course in which they have won victory after victory under the banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, the entire party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities have come to understand better that closely following the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader means victory. they are determined to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher and rally still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. they pledge themselves to carry forward the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, deepen and persevere in revolutionary mass criticism, continue to implement chairman mao's proletarian policies, conscientiously do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation, "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress with faster and better results and strive for new victories, so as to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

mao tsetung thought shines bright across the length and breadth of the country; hundreds of millions of armymen and people stride forward along the road of revolution

"sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought." since the ninth party congress, the great mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has deepened and broadened. the whole country has become a great school for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the masses of the revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres, revolutionary intellectuals, red guards and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, who have made tremendous contributions in defending the motherland and in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e. support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training), conscientiously study chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the extremely important speeches chairman mao made during the ninth party congress, vice-chairman lin's political report and the new party constitution, and the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the party. this has elevated the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought to a new level. new achievements have been made in the study and application and new experience has been accumulated.

led by the party, the revolutionary committees at all levels and the leading organs of the p.l.a. units in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country quickly launched a mass campaign among the armymen and people to conscientiously study, profoundly grasp and resolutely carry out the spirit of the ninth party congress shortly after its convening. these provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are: peking, shanghai, tientsin, hopei, shansi, inner mongolia, liaoning, kirin, heilungkiang, shensi, kansu, ningsia, chinghai, sinkiang, shantung, kiangsu, anhwei, chekiang, fukien, kiangsi, honan, hupeh, hunan, kwangtung, kwangsi, szechwan, kweichow, yunnan and tibet.

great numbers of mao tsetung thought study classes have been run in the country. it is a common phenomenon for a family of three generations to attend study classes. members of the leading bodies at all levels take the lead in the study and application. the revolutionary committees and p.l.a. units in many places sent propaganda teams to acquaint the revolutionary masses with the spirit of the party congress. these teams went to factories, mines and villages, including outlying hilly regions and islands. they brought home to everyone chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories."

in the course of carrying out the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress, the entire party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities have been repeatedly and penetratingly studying and applying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living way and studying the documents of the ninth party congress. this has been done in close connection with new trends in class struggle, with the tasks for each period and with people's thinking. as a result, the party, army and people have greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. they have strengthened their consciousness of the party and of the dictatorship of the proletariat. bringing into play the revolutionary style of linking theory with practice, the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have coupled mass study with mass criticism, and combined criticizing revisionism with fighting self. the more they study, the deeper their proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the warmer their love for the party, the firmer their determination to follow chairman mao closely in continuing the revolution, and the greater their conscientiousness in using mao tsetung thought to attain "unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action".

in greeting the first anniversary of the ninth party congress, conferences in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have been convened in many parts of the country to review the successes of the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought over the past year. many activists and advanced collectives in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have emerged on all fronts. mao tsetung thought shines bright all over the motherland. people's mental outlook has undergone profound changes. the great mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has spurred china's socialist revolution and socialist construction on and enabled them to win one great victory after another.

great mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation forges ahead and dictatorship of proletariat is consolidated still further

"unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school" -- this great call of chairman mao's has been translated into conscious action by the revolutionary masses throughout the country. the tremendous mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation has deepened on all fronts. firmly grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, the leading bodies at all levels have led the revolutionary masses in waging class struggle victoriously in the political, ideological, cultural and economic fields and in fulfilling the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution in every factory, every school, every commune and every other unit in a deep-going, meticulous, down-to-earth and proper way. as a result, the revolutionary situation in the advanced areas has become still better while some backward areas and units have swiftly taken on a new look and joined the ranks of the advanced. the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination have been further consolidated and developed in all parts of the country. the new-born revolutionary committees have fully demonstrated their great vitality. the dictatorship of the proletariat has been consolidated still further.

guided by chairman mao's great programme for consolidating and building the party and the new party constitution, the work of consolidating and building the party has been carried out throughout the country. in this movement, communist party members conscientiously study chairman mao's great thinking on party building and vice-chairman lin's political report and the new party constitution, and criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. their consciousness of continuing the revolution has been exceedingly heightened and their consciousness of the party and their proletarian revolutionary spirit, scientific approach and sense of organization and discipline have been greatly strengthened. thanks to party consolidation and building, the party organizations have emerged as still more vigorous militant bastions and the party members and revolutionary masses have come to understand better the greatness, glory and correctness of the chinese communist party founded and nurtured by the great leader chairman mao, and the great truth of chairman mao's teachings: "the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party"; "without the leadership of the chinese communist party no revolution can succeed". they resolve to carry on the revolution and continue to advance under the leadership of the party.

in the past year, the masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers have held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and undertaken revolutionary mass criticism everywhere throughout the course of struggle-criticism-transformation. this has become a powerful motive force in fulfilling every task. the revolutionary masses have used invincible mao tsetung thought to criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and the erroneous right and extreme "left" ideas which run counter to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they have made further efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and hit hard at the handful of class enemies who engaged in corruption and sabotage. in this way, great mao tsetung thought has firmly occupied all positions and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has struck root in the minds of the revolutionary masses.

in the great mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation, the revolutionary masses on all fronts throughout the country have followed the examples of the six advanced factories and the two advanced universities in peking in closely following chairman mao's great strategic plan, unswervingly implementing chairman mao's proletarian policies, drawing a strict distinction between the two different types of contradictions, bringing all positive factors into play and uniting with all the forces that can be united so as to isolate the handful of the most obdurate enemies to the maximum and attack them. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness, the revolutionary masses, cadres and intellectuals have made new contributions at their fighting posts.

> a new upsurge appears in industrial and agricultural production; magnificent ideological and political flowers result in rich economic fruit

since the ninth party congress, a new upsurge of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" has come into being throughout the country. the working class, poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people throughout the country have firmly implemented chairman mao's great strategic concept of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and carried out in an all-round way the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao and chairman mao's great principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle". the situation is excellent as regards industrial and agricultural production. china's total industrial output value reached an all-time high last year. large-scale capital construction made rapid progress. the amount of work done in this field throughout the country was much greater than in 1968. good harvests of grain and cotton were gathered last year following on good harvests for many years running. there are large numbers of advanced units which achieved high yields in both grain and cotton. a great many outstanding results of scientific research and technical innovations reached or surpassed the advanced world standards. the market is brisk and prices are stable. our great socialist motherland thrives and prospers.

on entering the great seventies, the revolutionary masses on the industrial and agricultural fronts all over the country have continued to firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key

link and criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in a deep-going way to eliminate its pernicious influence in the economic field. they have unfolded a vigorous mass movement for increasing production and practising economy and ensured that chairman mao's great principle of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" is carried out in every basic unit. all this has made it possible for industrial and agricultural production to develop along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the whole country, urban and rural areas alike, is seething with enthusiasm. on the industrial front, the workers have made the taching oilfield their example and are holding high the brilliant banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company". with lofty aspirations they are striving to scale the heights in science and technology and catch up with or surpass the advanced world standards in all branches of industry. capital construction is being undertaken on a much larger scale. on the agricultural front, the masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have made the tachai production brigade their example and are farming for the revolution. they have pledged to wrest new good harvests this year. a socialist revolutionary emulation campaign is sweeping the country with the aim of winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland. the revolutionary masses are determined to fight bravely for the fulfilment of the 1970 national economic plan and the strengthening of national defence and the building up of a powerful socialist motherland.

while celebrating the first anniversary of the ninth party congress, the entire party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities are studying again chairman mao's great teaching that china "ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity." cherishing the motherland and keeping the whole globe in view, they are filled with pride and enthusiasm. they are determined to rally more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. they resolve to hold the great banner of unity and victory of the ninth party congress still higher and use chairman mao's great strategic principles of "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" as their criteria for viewing, checking up on and doing everything. they are determined to take the victories already won as a new starting point for continuing the revolution and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death". they have pledged themselves to accomplish the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress with still faster and better results so as to build our great socialist motherland into a still more powerful country and make new contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

China's Capital Develops Electronics Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1970)

the workers and revolutionary masses in china's capital have launched a mass campaign for developing the electronics industry in line with our great leader chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle. this has been a powerful impetus to the rapid development of the industry in peking.

the number of electronics factories has doubled over the past two years, and types of radio equipment and instruments turned out have increased three times and production has gone up 12.5 times. the types and number of semi-conductor devices and radio elements produced have at least doubled. at the same time, a considerable number of new products up to advanced standards have been trial-manufactured and put into production, thereby greatly strengthening the base of the electronics industry. modern electronic techniques have been successively applied in the capital's industrial departments of metallurgy, petroleum, machine-building, chemicals, power, transport and communications and tele-communications.

chairman mao teaches us: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." in developing the electronics industry, peking first mobilized the masses and armed them with invincible mao tsetung thought. the revolutionary masses resolutely did away with such superstitions as "the electronics industry is such a mystery that it is beyond the masses". with their minds emancipated, the masses were spurred on by the lofty ideal of catching up with and surpassing advanced standards at home and abroad. besides the instrument and meter industry, light industry and the chemical, metallurgical and machine-building industries, even industries run by districts, counties and neighbourhoods have all plunged into the battle to build up the electronics industry.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, the workers quickly grasped the techniques in electronics which were only known to a few in the past and have produced a large quantity of good quality radio elements, semi-conductor devices, instruments and equipment urgently needed by the state. thus an important new emerging force on the front of the capital's electronics industry has taken shape. many newly-set up factories undertook revolutionary mass criticism to wipe out the pernicious influence of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. vigorously and with militancy, the workers trial-manufactured and put into production quite high-grade electronics products soon after their factories were set up. they have created many wonders which the bourgeois technical "authorities" had never dared to think of. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the yuentan semi-conductor equipment plant located in the western part of the city was only a small neighbourhood factory that repaired beam scales and balances. during the cultural revolution it became a plant specializing in electronics and has produced large amounts of diffusion furnaces using silicon controlled rectifiers which are up to advanced domestic and foreign standards in their main technical requirements. the plant's products are distributed to various parts of the country.

should the electronics industry be developed through self-reliance, devising methods on the spot and using both locally made and modern equipment, or should it passively depend on state investments, equipment and technicians -- this question involves an acute struggle between the two lines. acting on chairman mao's teachings on building the country through self-reliance, arduous struggle, diligence and frugality, the peking workers and other revolutionary masses have built and developed the electronics industry with their own hands. in doing this, they have had to overcome one obstacle after another.

the peking no. 4 radio elements factory was formerly a small art handicraft workshop making things of copper and silver. the workers averaged 45 years of age. when it was assigned to produce magnetic materials for the electronics industry, it had almost none of the equipment needed. the workers with their own hands devised ten types of large equipment, 20 pieces in all, saving the state big investments. and the products they have turned out are up to state standards. most of the workers of the peking kuangwai plastics factory had been housewives who began working during the big leap forward in 1958. when they were asked to produce potentiometers, they made conscientious efforts to study chairman mao's teaching: "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." inspired, they strove to raise productivity. they overfulfilled production quotas with half the labour power formerly needed. the other half of the work force was given new assignments. they built and transformed 41 pieces of equipment including a big automatic turret lathe with multiple tools. standard potentiometers were successfully trial-manufactured and went into serial production within 4 months.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

People in Central China Province Build Small Local Industries

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 31, 1970)

throughout honan province, central china, the people are relying on their own efforts to set up many small iron and steel plants, coal mines, chemical fertilizer works, cement factories and machinery plants. these small industries support farm production and contribute to the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the projects are undertaken in line with our great leader chairman mao's great strategic policies "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

more than 2,000 small factories and mines have been built in the eight administrative regions and three cities of the province since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. ten of the 20 newly-built small iron and steel plants have already gone into production. the province's output of pig iron is double that before the cultural revolution, and the output of steel has risen by 50 per cent. of the more than 40 pairs of newly-built or expanded small coal shafts, 15 are already in operation, raising the province's coal output by 45 per cent. when all these coal mines run by the

province, administrative regions and counties go into operation, honan's coal extraction capacity will be more than doubled. in addition, people's communes and production brigades have opened more than 300 small coal pits. more than 50 small chemical fertilizer plants are under construction. when they are completed, there will be one plant to every two counties. more than 50 small cement factories have been built or are under construction to meet the growing needs of local industry and agriculture. some 40 are now in operation. the output of cement is now three times that before the cultural revolution. each of the province's counties has at least one farm machinery and repair plant. a complete network of farm machinery building and repair units, embracing the three levels of county, commune and production brigade has been set up in many counties. the province has also built large numbers of small factories and mines to provide consumer goods and to serve local industries.

honan's small industries developed in the course of the struggle between the two lines. illuminated by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by our great leader chairman mao in 1958, the revolutionary cadres and masses broke away from fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their minds, and displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act to bring about an upsurge in running local industries on a large scale. a good number of small iron and steel plants, coal mines, cement factories and machinery plants came into existence.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in honan frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. taking advantage of the temporary economic difficulties caused by natural disasters in 1959-61, they fanned up an evil wind of slashing back local industries. many small factories and mines were closed. some of the remaining ones deviated from the orientation of serving agriculture under the influence of "putting profit in command" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash.

chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has taken deep root in the hearts of the people during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the revolutionary cadres and people throughout honan province have studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and taken liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line to task. this has raised to a great extent the people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they now see more clearly that the development of agriculture needs support from industry and local industries must therefore serve farm production. they are determined to make local industries serve agriculture.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province are carrying out fully chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle to develop small industries. they mobilize the masses to overcome all sorts of difficulties, from funds and equipment to material and technical skills, all through self-reliance. although many small factories lacked funds, equipment and technique, they gradually developed themselves by relying on the wisdom and strength of the masses and by using indigenous methods.

the chinyang county iron plant grew out of a smithy having a dozen workers. when they set out to build their first blast furnace, they knew nothing about it and had no technical reference material at hand. people were sent to learn in a small iron plant elsewhere. when they came back, they began

with simple methods. according to the bourgeois way of doing things, the building of a chimney would cost more than 10,000 yuan. the workers only spent a little over 300 yuan by welding some 20 oil drums together to make the chimney. it was in this way that they quickly put up two small blast furnaces with an annual capacity of 7,000 tons of pig iron.

chairman mao teaches: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line -- resolutely trust and rely on the masses, boldly arouse them and launch vigorous mass movement." following this great teaching, the revolutionary committees at all levels launched mass movements in building local industries, which brought into full play the initiative and creativeness of the masses and ensured the rapid growth of the industries.

before the cultural revolution, honan relied on other parts of the country to get equipment for its small industries. take the example of equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants. these plants require more than 3,000 machines and other pieces of equipment of 140 kinds, some of which must be heat-proof and pressure-and corrosion-resistant. in the past, the bourgeois technical "authorities" asserted that small local factories were unable to produce such equipment. but, following chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", the revolutionary committee of the province, since its establishment, has organized 43 factories and cooperatives to work in socialist co-ordination and cooperation. small factories and cooperatives that used to repair water pipes, make hardware and repair watches and clocks undertook to produce instruments, meters, valves and other parts. the extensive mass movement made it possible to turn out a whole set of up-to-standard equipment for a small chemical fertilizer plant in just one year, 1968. then, by the same kind of coordination and cooperation among up to a hundred factories and cooperatives, they turned out equipment for a small coal pit with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons, an iron smelting plant with an annual capacity of 50,000 to 100,000 tons of pig iron and the equipment for a small cement plant with an annual capacity of more than 10,000 tons. the province can now in the main produce whole sets of equipment needed for small industries.

projects are built and equipment installed by relying on mass movements. every project is now designed by three-in-one groups, with veteran workers as the main body and including revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians. they examine blueprints repeatedly and make plans based on discussions to ensure the quality of design and construction. after every small chemical fertilizer plant goes into operation, a meeting is held of revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians working in the design institutions, construction and installation companies and factories to sum up their work, take note of shortcomings and make suggestions for improvements. this means that every summing-up leads to better work the next time. work in this way over one year has raised the productive capacity of small chemical fertilizer plant more than 30 per cent without adding equipment and investment has been cut almost 30 per cent.

the rapid growth of honan's small industries has supported farm production as well as socialist revolution and construction to an increasing degree. using locally-made iron and steel, many county plants are turning out quantities of farm machinery and irrigation equipment. the coal produced

by the province's small mines and pits covers almost completely the needs of small local iron and steel and chemical fertilizer plants. many small cement factories set up have made honan virtually self-sufficient for building water conservancy projects, housing and small industrial undertakings. the farm machinery building and repair plants in the administrative regions and counties have increased the number of farm machines and semi-mechanized farm implements considerably.

in the past two years, honan has dug more than 90,000 pump wells, 2.5 times the figure before 1967. more than 30,000 kilometres of electric lines have been added in the rural areas, double the figure before 1967. some 57,000 pieces of machinery for processing farm and side-line produce have been made. many counties can now overhaul farm machinery, and the communes and brigades can do small or medium repairs. all this provides favourable conditions for winning a good harvest this year.

Northeast China Hsien Develops Local Industry Remarkably

(NCNA-English Harbin, Mar. 30, 1970)

following chairman mao's great teaching, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary committee of chaotung county, heilungkiang province, northeast china, has relied on its own efforts and aroused the masses to develop local industry to serve farm production effectively.

the county has almost twice as many factories as before the great proletarian cultural revolution. every people's commune in the county has a factory and most of the production brigades are running small factories or workshops.

the technical level of the county-run industry has steadily improved and most production is now mechanized or semi-mechanized. the county used to make such small farm tools as hoes and sickles. it is now producing a hundred varieties including lathes, electric motors, pumps and threshers.

local industry has played an important part in supporting farm production and meeting the needs of the county's urban and rural population for means of production and consumer goods. before the cultural revolution, very little farmland in the county was irrigated. now one-third is under irrigation. nearly all the county's communes are supplied with electricity and the acreage worked by machinery has increased considerably.

in developing local industry, the county revolutionary committee firmly grasped the struggle between the two lines, ran a great number of mao tsetung thought study classes, mercilessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's crimes in slashing back local industries and opposing the policy of industry serving farm production, and fostered the concept that local industry should serve farm production.

the workers and cadres set out to surmount one difficulty after another to turn out motors, pumps, threshers and other products needed in agricultural production. many farm implement repair stations were set up and as many mobile teams

were sent to check up and repair farm machinery and tools for the production teams. in the past three years, they have repaired more than 47,000 pieces of farm machinery and implements, helped train close to 10,000 mechanics for the production teams and popularized over 40 kinds of new-type farm implements, thus giving an impetus to farm production.

since the area is plagued by drought, the county manufactured products for building water conservancy works. the factories run by the county and the communes are now supplying well drills, piping, cement wire poles and about a hundred other products needed for water conservancy. in the past three years, they have produced a number of sets of equipment with which the county has sunk more than 2,000 pump wells and built 89 small pumping stations. these draw water from the sunghua river to benefit nine people's communes. hence, the county is guaranteed good harvests whether there is sufficient rainfall or not.

to carry out chairman mao's great teaching: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the county revolutionary committee also made an over-all plan and proper arrangements for the production of agricultural machinery, engines and motors for agricultural use, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, transport vehicles and other machinery. threshing in most of the county's production brigades is now done by threshers and wheat and rice processing in over 95 per cent of the brigades is done by machines. four tractor repair plants have been built up. minor repairs on tractors can now be made in the production teams or the people's communes and major ones can be made in the county.

the revolutionary masses in chaotung county bring their wisdom into full play in the course of developing local industry. relying on their own efforts, they make use of simple and available materials and equipment and use indigenous methods. when the county's transformer factory was established, the 75 workers it took on came from all trades. relying on invincible mao tsetung thought, they turned out a windlass, a punch press, a planer and eighteen other pieces of machinery with only the simplest tools, with which they also made a large 1,800 kv/a transformer. in the last few years, the revolutionary workers in the county have produced by their own efforts 315 large-sized machines of various kinds which have been a great help in developing local industry.

COAL PRODUCTION

Major Chinese Coal Mines Fulfill First Quarterly Targets Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1970)

determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, revolutionary miners at a number of major chinese coal mines fulfilled the first quarter's production plans ahead of time by grasping revolution and promoting production.

the fushun coal mines, one of china's biggest, fulfilled the first quarterly output plan and tunnelling target seven days and 12 days ahead of schedule respectively. it also fulfilled the state plan for opening shafts eight days ahead of schedule. consumption of materials was much lower than planned.

thus the workers accomplished in an all-round way the target of producing large quantities of high quality coal at low cost. this coal mine under the fushun mining administration in liaoning province achieved this on the oasis of having fulfilled last year's output plan 18 days ahead of schedule and tunnelling plan 16 days ahead of time.

leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels of the fushun coal mines went to the basic level this year to organize extensive discussions among the workers on how to carry out our great leader chairman mao's teaching that china "ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity." the cadres and workers made up their minds to support the revolutionary cause of the people throughout the world by bringing about an upsurge in both revolution and production. at the same time, they criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy.

at the hungwei coal mine, china's biggest open face coal mine, the revolutionary workers devised methods enabling the whole mine to make a leap forward. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a handful of capitalist-roaders, who pushed the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises, over-emphasized extraction to the neglect of stripping. as a result, more than 1.2 million tons of coal could not be extracted over a long period. during the cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers made concerted efforts to develop new methods of extraction. they succeeded in hewing coal which the capitalist-roaders had said it was impossible to extract.

inspired by the documents of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party and the new year's day editorial, the revolutionary workers at the hungfeng pit of the hungwei coal mine followed up on their revolutionary mass criticism campaign with a successful hydraulic coal cutting method suitable for china's ultra thick coal seams. this enabled them to more than double coal output.

meanwhile, at the kailuan coal mines in hopei province, another leading colliery in the country, leading cadres at all levels and the miners have launched a surging mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and a socialist revolutionary emulation drive since they entered the first year of the great seventies. displaying unbounded revolutionary enthusiasm, they turned out more coal in the first quarter of the year than the corresponding period of any previous year in the colliery's history of more than 90 years. they fulfilled the first quarter's state quotas for coal output 11 days ahead of schedule, producing 430,000 tons of coal over and above plan. remarkable achievements were also made in tunnelling, coal washing and in the reduction of costs and the consumption of props.

enthusiastically responding to the revolutionary proposal put forward by the peking capital iron and steel company, the kailuan miners and revolutionary cadres and technicians promptly launched a socialist revolutionary emulation drive. during the emulation, they have all along put to the fore the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, thus achieving a constant progress in both revolution and production.

since the beginning of this year, workers' philosophy study groups have been widely set up in kailuan with veteran workers as the nucleus. these groups conscientiously study chairman mao's

brilliant works on philosophy and apply the materialist dialectical concepts to settling properly the relations between revolution and production, between man and material and between increasing production and practising economy. all this is aimed at carrying out in an all-round way the general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao. miners of the no. 1186 coal face of the fankochuang coal pit, who have been commended for several years running as an advanced collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, have acquired a deeper understanding of the relations between man and material, namely, "it is people, not things, that are decisive." bringing into full play man's initiative and using the revolutionization of people's thinking to guide mechanization, they raised efficiency by over 60 per cent and introduced an improved cycle of production. in this way they produced large quantities of coal over and above plan. this is an achievement without precedent in the history of coal mining.

at the fengfeng coal mines in hopei province, the miners, by vigorously grasping revolution and promoting production, fulfilled the state plan for the first quarter for coal output and for tunnelling 9 days and 25 days ahead of schedule, respectively.

since the beginning of this year, the revolutionary committee of the mines, in line with chairman mao's great teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", has run mao tsetung thought study classes which are attended by all members of the revolutionary committees at the primary level, among others. the committee has vigorously given prominence to proletarian politics and the revolutionization of people's thinking. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought launched by the revolutionary miners is also vigorous. studying chairman mao's great teachings before their shift, the miners make efforts to translate these into practice in the course of their work and discuss their experience after work.

the revolutionary miners of the linsin mine in fengfeng put mao tsetung thought in command of their socialist revolutionary emulation drive. seeking neither fame nor personal gain, they have vied with one another in shouldering difficult tasks and in creating favourable conditions for others. they have also strengthened cooperation among the various links in work. in this way they fulfilled the state plan for the first quarter 12 days ahead of schedule.

the no. 805 tunnelling team of the tungfanghung mine in fengfeng had difficulties because of strong winds, too much water and a steep slope. ma chin-pao, a national labour model, led his team in studying on the spot chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." this strengthened the team members' confidence in overcoming difficulties. displaying indomitable spirit and striving hard, the team fulfilled the plan for the first quarter ahead of schedule.

MINING

South China Workers Open Iron Mine Under Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Nanning, Mar. 30, 1970)

without any state investment, the revolutionary workers and cadres of the hsingan iron mine in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have in two years opened the mine which now has an annual capacity of 180,000 tons of high quality iron ore. the mine has given strong support to the development of the industry and agriculture in the autonomous region and is being hailed as an advanced unit in developing local industry by self-reliance and hard work and with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

mine construction began during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it now has equipment for mining, ore crushing and generating power and can also smelt iron on its own.

together with more than 1,000 poor and lower-middle peasants, four cadres who had no experience in mining arrived at barren chatingling in may 1967 to open a mine. their outstanding achievements in the past two years fully testify to the wisdom and correctness of chairman mao's teaching "a mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry. the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement."

there were many difficulties when they first arrived owing to the lack of equipment and technical know-how. they had no living quarters and had to live in peasants' homes in villages scattered for miles around. their office was in a shed that had been used to store lime.

in the face of such difficulties, the cadres repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "what is work? work is struggle. ... a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." their confidence in opening the mine for the revolution being strengthened by this great teaching, the cadres feared nothing. they said: "if everything is available, there's no need for us to make revolution."

they led the workers in the living study and application of chairman mao's three constantly read articles, "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and severely criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "let specialists run factories", the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. chairman mao's great thinking on self-reliance and hard work took deep root in the workers' minds. when there weren't enough tools, the workers used picks and chisels from their own homes to open up the mine. to overcome the lack of technical know-how, they set up an exhibition of iron ore samples. they learned techniques through work.

when the workers of the sixth mining district discovered a rock stratum several metres thick, they studied "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and declared: "no matter how hard the rock, it must be made to give way to the iron will of the miners who are armed with mao tsetung thought. we'll break

through the rock and make the barren hills serve our socialist construction." through hard work, they broke through the rock stratum and excavated the first consignment of fine-quality ore. after this more than 31,000 tons of iron ore were produced in a matter of two months.

chairman mao teaches: "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." the hsingan iron mine has gone through the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

at the beginning, a handful of class enemies widely spread the fallacy that peasants could not run mine in an attempt to sabotage opening the mine. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching: "never forget class struggle", cadres in the mine administration initiated a mine-wide discussion on whether the poor and lower-middle peasants could run the mine. the workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." they recognized that if they were armed with mao tsetung thought, they could overcome difficulties and win victory. sabotage by the class enemies was aimed against chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. thus they have raised their consciousness through fierce struggle and strengthened their determination to take the socialist road pointed out by chairman mao.

as the mine grew, the question arose whether it should stand still or march forward to become a small-sized iron and steel complex through self-reliance. the whole mine again faced another fierce struggle between the two lines.

in november last year, when the mine's revolutionary committee planned to build a small blast furnace by self-reliance, the handful of class enemies came out again to sabotage. some people also expressed their doubts about the poor conditions. having this specific problem in mind, leading members of the mine's revolutionary committee went among the workers. the workers held that provided they had mao tsetung thought, the blast furnace could certainly be built. having no blueprints, the workers went to another plant and learned from veteran workers. after five days round-the-clock hard work, they knew what was necessary to make a blast furnace and made the blueprints. acting on chairman mao's great teaching "learn warfare through warfare", they selected more than 130 young miners and formed a building team and let them learn technique through practice.

according to the original design, the blast furnace needed a 32 metres high chimney that takes two months to build. displaying the spirit of daring to think and act, the workers made use of the hill slope to make an inclined chimney. it was easy to build and saved materials. they successfully built it within ten days. most of the whole set of the blast furnace equipment was manufactured by workers themselves by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. in this way, after 50 days of round-the-clock hard struggle, the workers turned out their first heat of molten iron, supporting the industrial and agricultural production of the whole county.

the workers of the hsingan iron mine have made outstanding achievements in developing production by self-reliance and have been cited as an outstanding collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and on three occasions they have had the honour of attending national

conferences of the metallurgical industry. great advances have taken place in the mine's production, but the workers still set strict demand on themselves to remain hard working in a revolutionary spirit. the office of the mine's revolutionary committee is in the shed covered by tree bark which was put up when the mine was started. the cadres and workers still sleep on bamboo beds. even the stools in the office and living quarters were made by the cadres and workers themselves. the workers said proudly: "the barren mountain has undergone many changes, but our revolutionary spirit of starting our enterprise by hard work will remain unchanged. we will win honour for our great leader chairman mao and our great socialist motherland by winning new victories in both revolution and production."

IRRIGATION

South China Militiamen Tunnel Through Mountain

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 30, 1970)

twelve militiamen in kwangtung province, south china, who tunneled through a mountain for an irrigation project, are described as a new generation of peasants emoued with the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

they are members of the hsunti production team of the hehe people's commune in hsinhsing county.

situated at the foot of chiuwan mountain, the production team has six hectares of land up on the slopes. the handful of capitalist-roaders in the locality followed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and paid no attention to water conservancy works. in times of drought, the arid land used to give low yields. the commune members had to depend on the state for part of their food grain every year.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members. determined to transform nature, 12 members of the team's militia squad decided to lead river water uphill and turn the arid land into high-yield fields secure against drought and water-logging.

to do this, they had to build a ditch stretching 1,740 metres and tunnel through chiuwan mountain which is 240 metres across. this was a hard job for 12 men. but the militiamen, armed with mao tsetung thought, were not overwhelmed by the difficulties. they resolved to press ahead.

in february 1967 the 12 men went to the southern foot of the mountain, carrying with them copies of the treasured "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", a portrait of our great leader chairman mao and a placard inscribed "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". putting down their knapsacks, they picked up their tools to start the battle to lead water uphill.

they worked round the clock in the revolutionary spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour exclamation" so that the arid

land would yield grain at an earliest possible date. in two months of hard work, they dug 100 metres of tunnel nearly two metres high and wide.

ahead lay a stretch of granite. working with hammers and chisels, they could only chip away at the hard rock. their hands bled and the steel chisels became blunt. they repeatedly studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and drew encouragement from chairman mao's teachings to surmount the difficulty. in the past, the chisels were sharpened elsewhere and this took time. after many experiments, they learned how to sharpen the chisels themselves. this speeded up the work and saved money.

as they inched their way forward, the ventilation grew worse. breathing became difficult after half an hour or so in the tunnel. but they vied with each other to work under these trying conditions. they dug through the stretch of granite in 80 days.

then they had to deal with a stretch of brittle rock and loose soil that might cave in on them at any moment. confronted with this complication, they pledged before a portrait of chairman mao that they would struggle to surmount every difficulty. they put up props as they dug ahead. when the poor and lower-middle peasants in the village heard about this, they came to the work site to help the militiamen. the difficulty was soon overcome.

guided by invincible mao tsetung thought, the 12 heroic militiamen overcame every problem and completed the tunnel last april, during the happy days of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party. after 18 months of hard struggle, the militiamen, supported by other poor and lower-middle peasants, completed the project 10 months ahead of schedule and installed the water turbine pump, bringing river water up the mountain. the project has turned the hilly land into paddy fields and benefits five nearby production teams, ending the threat of drought.

last year, the hsunti production team gathered its biggest harvest. the formerly dry fields now endure stable and high yields. the state used to provide this team with more than 10 tons of grain a year. but in 1969, the team provided the state with nearly 15 tons of surplus grain. the militia squad has been elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members as an outstanding collective of the p.l.a. kwangchow units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

MODEL PRODUCTION TEAM

Northwest China Production Team Guides Scientific Farming with Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Mar. 31, 1970)

placing mao tsetung thought in command of scientific farming, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of a production team in kansu province, northwest china, have won stable and high wheat yields on the gobi desert more than 2,000 metres above sea level for a number of years running.

since 1963, grain outout of the fourth production team of the paiyangho brigade of the chingchuan people's commune on the outskirts of yumen city has risen every year. although the production team's land was affected by severe frost last spring, it still gathered an exceptional harvest of 5.25 tons per hectare.

over the past few years, apart from meeting state grain targets for agricultural tax and the sale of grain and oil-bearing seeds, the production team has sold 75 tons of surplus grain and 25 tons of oil-bearing seeds to the state, thus making a new contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland.

this production team, located at the foot of the chilien mountains, has a dry cold climate and most of its land was alkaline. it had a thin top soil over sand and gravel with excessive drainage that caused some of the soil to become crusted.

before liberation, under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries, local production deteriorated and the peasants were poverty-stricken. since liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members have made constant progress along the socialist road indicated by chairman mao. but, under the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, this production team was not able to end its backwardness.

following the great leader chairman mao's great teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution", the members of the production team made up their minds to rely on their collective strength, battle nature and wrest grain from the deserts. the party organization led the peasants in studying and applying chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles in a living way. the more they studied the more enthusiastic they became.

they started to bring in good soil to improve the land in the winter of 1963. all the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the production team dug frozen soil and carried earth and sand in high spirits. to improve the thin top soil they dug out the sand and filled in good soil instead. as the crops could not grow on the alkaline land and crusted soil they turned up the soil and mixed in sand to improve it. the temperature was some 30 degrees below zero, centigrade, and the ground was frozen. despite many difficulties, the peasants said: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and worked unceasingly with great enthusiasm. when they could not turn up the frozen soil, they dug holes with chisels and hammers and removed the frozen soil clod by clod. they worked this

way for three winters and springs and finally improved the team's 9.4 hectares of land and turned it into fertile fields which give high and stable yields.

In the past there was only a small ditch leading water to the production team from the Gobi. Much water leaked away and in times of drought the harvest was usually poor because of the shortage of water.

The movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works helped the poor and lower-middle peasants grasp the idea that man's ability is sure to conquer nature. They began to renovate the ditch in the spirit of "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains". They deepened and widened the 1.6-kilometre-long ditch and lined it with stones and lime. They also added a simple sluice gate. Thus the irrigation of all farmland was guaranteed. The per-hectare grain yield shot up several times.

Our great leader Chairman Mao in 1963 issued the great instruction: "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country." Following this teaching, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the production team decided to make scientific experiments so as to reap more grain in support of the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

They set up an agricultural scientific experimental team headed by the production team leader, Li Chin-chi. They planted 0.26 hectares of wheat and 0.13 hectares of broad beans on their experimental plots, and energetically made many scientific experiments. At this moment, a handful of class enemies came out to sabotage their efforts, putting about the slander that the poor and lower-middle peasants would achieve nothing by their experiments. Keeping in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Never forget class struggle", the revolutionary cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants waged a resolute struggle against the class enemies and smashed their sabotage. Then the revolutionary masses reorganized the original experimental team, making it a three-in-one combination agricultural scientific experimental group made up of experienced poor and lower-middle peasants, young intellectuals and revolutionary cadres.

Wheat is the main grain crop in the Paiyangho area. The wheat seed that originally suited the locality best has gradually degenerated and is not very resistant to rust and lodge. So if they were to raise production by a big margin, they had to solve the problem of seed. In the spring of 1964, the experimental group introduced good strains of wheat from Yumen, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction on propagating improved seed strains mentioned in his "eight-point charter". Experiments showed that under the same conditions, the per hectare yield of this good strain of wheat was 0.75 to 1.5 tons higher than that of the local wheat strains. Their good results thus led them to use their initiative more in doing scientific experiments. In the summer of 1965, a poor peasant woman noticed a specially big wheat ear on a thick stalk. She told the experimental team about this and they saved it. After three years of experiments and breeding, it has given rise to a good strain with a thick stalk and big ear. Moreover this strain is rust and lodge resistant and the grain does not fall. This strain, which gives a yield reaching 6.75 tons per hectare, has been widely propagated.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientific experimental group together with the poor

and lower-middle peasants followed chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and made comprehensive experiments involving rational close planting, irrigation, the rational application of fertilizer and soil improvement, on the basis of their previous work to improve seed strains. the team divided its experimental field into many plots and tried out rational close planting of different crops in different soil, using different fertilizers and under different irrigation conditions. after three years of painstaking and careful experimental work, they finally found out how to do rational close planting for different crops under differing soil, irrigation and fertilizer conditions. through their experiments, they grasped the laws governing the growth of various kinds of improved strains of wheat, barley, broad beans, linseed and other crops.

in order to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they have all along followed the line of combining experiments with propagation. immediately after achieving successful results with an improved seed strain, it was propagated in the fields of the production team. since 1964, they have introduced 14 different improved seed strains of wheat on large tracts of land. the per hectare yields are all well over six tons. some high-yielding strains of broad beans and oil-bearing plants have been introduced and propagated. as a result of introducing improved seed strains of grain and oil-bearing plants on all its farmland, the per hectare yield of these crops in the production team has more than doubled since scientific agricultural experiments were carried out on a large scale.

there is a certain weed in the yumen area which spreads very fast and is not easy to clear away, and it is extremely harmful to wheat. it often caused a drastic falling off in wheat output. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the team were determined to wipe it out. every year when the wheat was earing they launched a mass weeding campaign. men and women, old and young, were out in the fields every day painstakingly weeding. after three years of hard effort, most of the weeds were wiped out. but they grew again after one or two years, even in the field where they had been totally wiped out.

with this problem in mind the scientific experimental group studied chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." this teaching increased the confidence of the members of the experimental group.

the group then got the masses to sum up their experience. they discovered that the weeds sprouted early, so they purposely put off sowing in some fields each year. they waited for the weeds to flourish, then ploughed them up to be dried in the sun. then they sowed early-ripening barley or wheat. in this way, the weeds were cleared, and barley or wheat produced high yields.

by 1969, after repeated experiments, they had eventually bred a wheat strain that was adapted to late sowing and gave a high yield. thus the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the team effectively applied the theory of knowledge contained in chairman mao's writings on dialectical materialism to scientific farming. they smashed the metaphysical ideas of stagnation and pessimism, and went on summing up

experience, discovering and creating. In their experiments, they combined delayed sowing after weeding with rational interplanting, and established a scientific farming system for the locality, which ensured stable and high grain yields.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese, Afghan Peoples Forge Deep Friendship in Building Bagrami Textile Mill

(NCNA-English Kabul, Mar. 29, 1970)

a modern textile mill has sprung up in the suburbs of kabul, capital of afghanistan. three years ago, the place was just a tract of wasteland, but now there is a thriving scene of production. as the workers worked intensely by the side of the noisy machines, bolts upon bolts of printed cloth of various coloured patterns came out in the finished products shops. this is the bagrami textile printing and dyeing combined mill in afghanistan built with chinese aid.

in september 1967, a group of chinese engineering and technical personnel, following the great leader chairman mao's teaching "serve the people of china and the world", arrived in afghanistan to help build the mill. the construction work started under extremely difficult circumstances, lacking both construction equipment and tools and building materials. the difficulties were overcome one by one by the chinese engineering and technical personnel, who together with the afghan workers and technicians, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, worked with their own hands to make up for machine shortage and made their tools.

the difficulties in the first stage of the construction were the lack of heavy-duty trailers and hoists. the chinese and afghan workers and engineering and technical personnel decided to surmount these difficulties by working with their own hands. they studied the problem seriously and improvised by turning an ordinary trailer into a heavy-duty trailer and an old excavator into a hoist. with the help of these improvised equipment, they accomplished the work of transporting and hoisting large numbers of steel trusses and machines. while building the printing, dyeing and yarn-dyeing workshops, there was a shortage of big reinforced concrete channel slabs. to order these from other factories would take a long time and at a very high price. therefore, they decided to start trial-production of these slabs immediately. through repeated trials, they eventually turned out over 900 big reinforced concrete channel slabs, thus ensuring the progress of construction. in this way they hurdled many difficulties one after another during construction, built row after row of workshops and installed various kinds of equipment. this modern textile mill was completed in last august, a year anead of schedule, and went into trial-production. afghan friends said in warm praise that such an achievement was unprecedented in afghanistan.

under the care of the afghan government and with the co-ordination of afghan engineers and technicians, the chinese engineering and technical personnel worked day and night side by side with the brotherly afghan workers during construction. both in the scorching summer or chilling winter, they kept working on the construction site every day. they pulled barrows and moved machines. they went wherever there were difficulties and undertook the arduous work of their own accord.

bearing in mind the great leader chairman mao's teaching "carry the heavy loads themselves; they are the first to bear hardships", they worked hard to make contribution to the construction work of the afghan people. afghan workers said with emotion that the chinese engineering and technical personnel are the sincere friends and brothers of the afghan people.

the chinese and afghan workers and engineering and technical personnel learned from and helped each other in building the mill. the chinese engineering and technical personnel passed on unreservedly all their technical know-how to the afghan workers and helped them enthusiastically to master the techniques of spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing. the afghan workers were very diligent in learning and were able to master in a short time all the techniques for the whole process of production. at present, many workers in the mill can work independently and carry on production successfully.

a profound friendship has been forged between the chinese and afghan workers and engineering and technical personnel in their joint labour in more than two years. when construction was going on, the chinese engineering and technical personnel were much concerned all the time with the safety of the afghan workers. they always fetched and tied safety belts tightly for the afghan workers before letting them undertake work at a high altitude. when the chinese engineering and technical personnel were about to return to china by groups after fulfilling their tasks, the afghan friends, with a feeling of reluctant to separate, always held the hands of the chinese engineering and technical personnel firmly in bidding them farewell and said: "we shall soon part. but we will always remember your selfless assistance and the friendship we have forged in our joint labour."

CAMBODIA

Message of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Stockholm Conference in Support of Vietnam and Preparatory Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at Dar-Es-Salaam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, legal head of state of cambodia, sent on march 30 identical messages to the stockholm conference in support of viet nam and the preparatory conference of the non-aligned countries in dar-es-salaam.

full text follows:

i extend to you my greetings and those of the khmer people. i draw your kind attention to the tragic situation of my country. the treacherous government and parliament of phnom penh, taking advantage of my prolonged stay in france for health reason, illegally deposed me for "crimes of high treason" which i had not committed and without asking me beforehand to give my defence before the people. but my personal destiny has only little importance in comparison with the destiny of the cambodian people and that of the vietnamese and chinese peoples both of whom have been living until now in good friendship and in peace with my compatriots. the lon nol government denounces

my so-called "tyranny" and proclaims its "love for democracy and people". but the first measure taken after its coup d'etat was to suspend indefinitely the application of the constitution, to deprive the citizens of all freedoms guaranteed in the constitution, to proclaim the motherland "in danger" and to trample on the motherland under the rule of an inhuman martial law which has already cost the lives of many cambodians, vietnamese and chinese who have committed no more than the "crime" of demanding peacefully my return to cambodia to restore peace and harmony among all. this government pretends to be the defender of "genuine neutrality". however, it does not hesitate to carry on, in open cooperation with the u.s.-saigon ground forces and the u.s. air force, military operations against the patriotic vietnamese forces who are struggling heroically and in difficult conditions to liberate south viet nam from the oppression of the u.s. imperialists and neo-colonialists and their lackeys. in addition, the u.s. bellicose elements and thieu-ky clique have just informed the world brazenly that from now on they will have the right to send at any moment their armed forces to the interior of cambodia and to bombard any part of the national territory of my motherland.

the lon nol clique on its part has put me to public prosecution, accusing me of "selling out my country" to china and to viet nam, whereas i, as faithful exponent of the will of my people, have only defended our friendship with these two neighbours and also, i admit with pride, to have given cambodia's all possible help and support to viet nam which is fighting. this is because we are an anti-imperialist people, because we are people of indo-china and because we have the right to be recognized by socialist viet nam which has solemnly and many times assured our nation of her recognition and her complete and unfailing respect for our independence and our territorial integrity. the lon nol clique has just taken an official attitude of hostility against viet nam and even the people's republic of china which the clique brands as "enemies" of cambodia in its press and radio. such a policy shows itself to be not only the sign of despicable treason to the cause of anti-imperialist peoples but also the source of very dangerous development of the already explosive situation in our southeast asia. peace-loving peoples must be conscious of this. that is why i would like to ask all the peoples who have sent delegates to this noble conference to do all in their power so that their governments cease or avoid to cooperate with the fascist, anti-popular and pro-imperialist lon nol government because to recognize this government or cooperate with it in whatever respect means to betray the peoples of indo-china in their struggle for the liberation of their respective countries, means to obstruct seriously the struggle of other oppressed peoples of the third world against imperialism, neo-colonialism and fascism; it means to vote for war and misery, against peace, justice, freedom and progress of mankind.

i wish your conference all the success it merits. i wish it above all to attain the lofty and essential aims it has set itself.

norodom sihanouk

of cambodia

peking, march 30, 1970

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Cables Reply to Cambodian Students in Soviet Union and Receives Other Cables of Support

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, recently cabled thanks to youk chantha and 14 other cambodian students in the soviet union through chea sam, cambodian ambassador in moscow. the cable expressed cordial thanks for the message sent by youk chantha and the other cambodian students in the soviet union on march 29 supporting samdech norodom sihanouk and vehemently denouncing the cambodian coup authorities.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, said in the cable: "your historic message gives the greatest encouragement to me, to our national united front and to our entire khmer people. i congratulate you sincerely for your clear-sighted patriotism."

"at present," the cable added, "our people, united as one, are upholding the banner of liberation struggle and will eliminate from our country once and for all u.s. imperialism and its lackeys the corrupt ultra-rich bourgeoisie and oppressors of the people and establish once and for all in cambodia a power of the patriotic and progressive people and youth. it is because they are aware of this vital struggle for the future of our people and our motherland that a great number of patriotic young people in kompong cham have shed their blood and gloriously given their lives for the sacred cause of the khmer people in the face of ruthless strafing from inside armoured vehicles by the despicable murderers sent by lon nol and sirik matak. this atrocious crime shall not remain unpunished. our youth, peasants, workers, plantation employees as well as the initial members of our national liberation army composed of socialist fighters on the one hand and progressive nationalist fighters on the other, have already started a large campaign to punish the traitors and their mercenaries and for national liberation without forgetting, at the same time, our solidarity with the fraternal people of viet nam and laos who are struggling for the liberation of their respective countries and for the liberation of our indo-china from the clutches of the u.s. imperialists."

in conclusion, the cable said: "i count on you to urge all your comrades and our compatriots abroad to follow your noble example without delay and unequivocally support the f.u.n.k. and the armed struggle of our people and youth in our beloved motherland."

in their cable to samdech norodom sihanouk, youk chantha and the 14 other cambodian students in the soviet union vehemently denounced the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng clique for perpetrating the coup d'etat with the help of the central intelligence agency of the u.s. against samdech norodom sihanouk, the head of state.

the cable pointed out that the march 18 coup d'etat "does not correspond to the supreme interests of the entire khmer people."

"lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng," it said, "are traitors and renegades and men-of-straw of the u.s. imperialists who have put an end to the independence, neutrality, territorial integrity and peace that our people hold very dear." the cable condemned the coup d'etat as an "act of high treason against the motherland."

the cable said: "we solemnly support the five points set forth in samdech's march 23 declaration and express our unreserved devotion to the khmer people who love peace, independence, neutrality and progress and who are fighting under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk against the new reactionary regime headed by lon nol, sirik matak and cheng heng."

in addition, according to news communiques issued by the private secretariat of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, cables of support have been received by samdech norodom sihanouk over the past few days from counsellor of the cambodian embassy in cairo chem snguon, cambodian ambassador to senegal chan youran, the union of khmer students in france and noted writer madam han suyin.

chem snguon, counsellor of the cambodian embassy in cairo, said in his cable: "under the present exceptionally grave circumstances, i extend, as a citizen, to samdech my immense gratitude for what he has done for our country and express my respect for and full confidence in the struggle which he is waging to save cambodia."

chan youran, cambodian ambassador to senegal, expressed in his cable full support for samdech norodom sihanouk's policy.

the union of khmer students in france, vehemently denounced in its cable the coup d'etat staged by the cambodian right-wing group under the instigation of the c.i.a. of the u.s. the cable added that after this coup d'etat, "the sacred duty of every khmer is to fight for the overthrow of the rule of the present leading group headed by general lon nol, lackeys of u.s. imperialism."

madam han suyin, noted writer, in her cable assured samdech norodom sihanouk "unfailing affection, admiration, faithful friendship and lasting support."

DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Strongly Denounces Cambodian Right-Wing Clique for Persecuting Vietnamese Nationals

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 30, 1970)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam yesterday issued a statement strongly denouncing the cambodian right-wing clique for persecuting the vietnamese nationals in cambodia, according to press reports here. the statement reads in full as follows:

while preparing for the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, and since then, the lon nol-sirik matak clique have whipped up a frenzied campaign against the vietnamese people. after ransacking the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies, the saboteurs broke into places of worship, shops and houses of vietnamese residents in phnom penh, beating and plundering them, causing many losses to vietnamese nationals.

on march 18, 1970, the cambodian authorities ordered their police chief to repress vietnamese residents in cambodia and then in the wake of this, acts of violence and looting took place in many localities against vietnamese residents. more serious still, on march 27, 1970, the cambodian

authorities cynically arrested and interrogated many vietnamese nationals, slanderously accusing them of having participated in demonstrations of the khmer people against the lon nol-sirik matak clique. on this occasion, a number of newspapers and radio phnom penn tried to distort the truth in an attempt to arouse enmity between the khmer and vietnamese peoples.

as everybody knows, the vietnamese nationals in cambodia have been leading an honest life, respecting the laws, customs and habits in the areas where they reside and always maintaining solidarity and friendship with the khmer people whose esteem they enjoy.

the aforesaid provocative and repressive acts of the lon nol-sirik matak clique are obviously aimed at undermining the time-honoured solidarity between the khmer and vietnamese peoples, sabotaging the struggle of the two peoples against their common enemy -- u.s. imperialism -- and in defence of their national rights, and also aimed at providing a smokescreen for the u.s. intervention in the kingdom of cambodia. that is a flagrant violation of elementary international law and a serious challenge to the vietnamese people and the khmer people as well.

the d.r.v.n. government energetically protests against the aforesaid illegal acts of the cambodian authorities against the vietnamese residents.

the lon nol-sirik matak clique must cease forthwith all slanders, acts of terror and plunder against vietnamese residents, punish the culprits of the acts of sabotage, release at once those vietnamese residents arrested, compensate the vietnamese residents for their losses and guarantee for them all the rights reserved for other foreign residents in cambodia.

if similar acts of encroachment upon the freedom, lives and property of vietnamese residents continue, the cambodian authorities will have to bear full responsibility for all grave consequences arising from their acts.

Futile Attempt by Cambodian Right-Wing Group to Drive Wedge between China and Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1970)

the coup d'etat directed against cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, which was staged by the cambodian right-wing group under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, has aroused dissatisfaction and resistance among increasing numbers of cambodian people. to extricate itself from this impasse, the cambodian right-wing group has instructed its hirelings to spread rumours. it has to resort to spreading rumours to keep itself going.

according to a march 28 upi dispatch from phnom penn, trinh hoan, a "deputy" of the cambodian "national assembly", said that nay valentin, former cambodian ambassador to china, had mentioned in his report to the phnom penn coup d'etat authorities that he had been told by china's foreign ministry that china "was 'embarrassed' by the presence of prince norodom sihanouk in china."

to clarify this matter, hsinhua reporters went to see nay valentin on the afternoon of march 30. when asked whether he had made the statement that china "was 'embarrassed' by the presence of prince norodom sihanouk in china", nay valentin denied it. he said: "i have never said so, never. neither has the chinese foreign ministry told me so." nay valentin then said that he would make a "denial".

hsinhua reporters told nay valentin that the chinese government and the chinese people had consistently respected and supported the policy of peace, independence, non-alignment and maintenance of territorial integrity as advocated by cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. the chinese government had all along received samdech norodom sihanouk as head of state. how could china be "embarrassed"? such a rumour was completely unfounded.

in the face of the iron-clad fact, nay valentine admitted that such a rumour "is unfounded". he added: "your government has received samdech norodom sihanouk as head of state and a distinguished guest. we know that."

now the truth has come out. the chinese foreign ministry has never told nay valentin that china "was 'embarrassed' by the presence of prince norodom sihanouk in china." that was a sheer rumour spread with ulterior motives. in the light of the difficulties besetting the cambodian right-wing group, one may see that it is not accidental for trinh hoan, a so-called "deputy" of the cambodian "national assembly", to spread such a rumour to an american correspondent. the rumour was entirely and deliberately fabricated by the cambodian right-wing group under the instigation of u.s. imperialism. it was obviously aimed at driving a wedge between china and cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, undermining the profound friendship between the chinese people and the cambodian people and diverting people's attention in an attempt to extricate the right-wing group from its predicament. but, all this will be to no avail. the solemn stand taken by the chinese people in support of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk is well-known. nobody can undermine the profound friendship between the chinese people and the cambodian people. rumour-mongering will only serve to expose still further the ignominious features of the cambodian right-wing group.

Cambodian Coup Clique Steps Up Collusion with US Lackeys in South Vietnam, Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1970)

since the staging of the coup d'etat against the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk by the cambodian right-wing clique at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the clique has desisted from the policy of peace, independence, non-alignment and maintenance of territorial integrity as advocated by samdech norodom sihanouk, and has intensified its collusion with the u.s. lackeys in south viet nam, thailand and other areas.

according to reports of foreign news agencies and journals, the u.s. puppets in saigon and bangkok openly expressed their "joy" after the cambodian right-wing clique staged the coup d'etat on march 18. the saigon puppet authorities hurriedly expressed "willingness to restore diplomatic relations with cambodia", and the puppet "president" nguyen van thieu expressed again and again the hope that "a resumption of relations with

cambodia would include not only the diplomatic, but also the economic and trade fields." puppet "vice-president" nguyen cao ky sent a telegram to the coup d'etat clique specially to extend his greetings. the puppet "prime minister" thanom kittikachorn of thailand also claimed that the cambodian coup d'etat is "favourable to thailand" and expressed the hope that "the relations between cambodia and thailand will be improved".

saigon puppet "president" nguyen van thieu eagerly declared his willingness to "make arrangements" with the cambodian coup d'etat clique "to implement a common plan along the border", in other words, to collaborate militarily with the cambodian coup clique to oppose jointly the south viet nam liberation armed forces. obviously with a guilty conscience, he said that such "cooperation" should be carried out initially "under the table". in fact, the military collusion between the cambodian coup d'etat clique and the south vietnamese puppet clique is being intensified daily and has become more and more brazen. a western news agency revealed that "discussions have been held recently between the south vietnamese and cambodian military authorities on this subject". an a.p. report said that u.s. and south vietnamese puppet officers have met cambodian officers again at prey voa outpost inside cambodia with the hope to "open the way for more significant talks along the frontier between cambodia and south viet nam", and that participating in the meeting was a "high-ranking u.s. military officer". of late, cambodian troops, together with u.s. and south viet nam puppet troops and under the cover of u.s. aircraft and artilleries, have attacked the south viet nam liberation armed forces on many occasions in the viet nam-cambodia border areas.

western news agencies disclosed that after the coup staged by the cambodian right-wing clique, the cambodian frontier forces withdrew from the cambodia-thailand border areas, while the puppet thailand authorities massed their troops along the borders, ready to cooperate with this coup clique. thawee chullasap, "chief of general staff" of the puppet thailand forces, came out to extol lon nol and blustered that he was "very acquainted with" lon nol and had "met him many times".

moreover, seato -- a tool of aggression controlled by u.s. imperialism, recently came out in a hurry to back the coup clique of cambodia. jesus vargars, secretary-general of this aggressive organization, openly stated that "any request from cambodia will be considered by the seato council of ministers," should the coup clique of cambodia ask for "protection". foreign minister malik of the reactionary indonesian government flagrantly instigated the cambodian coup clique to join the u.s.-controlled "association of the southeast asian nations".

facts show that it was sheer humbug when the cambodian coup clique declared after the coup that it will continue to "uphold the policy of independence, peace, strict neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity." even western news agencies and papers admitted that the coup clique in cambodia had forced cambodia to "go into the american camp", and that "the neutrality of cambodia will become something without content."

Cambodian Coup Authorities Step Up Recruitment in Vain Attempt to Suppress People's Resistance

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 30, 1970)

faced with the mounting discontent and resistance of the cambodian people, the right-wing clique in cambodia is in great panic and uneasiness. to maintain its reactionary rule, this clique is now stepping up recruitment at home in an attempt to suppress by armed force the cambodian people's just struggle against the coup d'etat authorities.

western news agencies reported that lon nol, chieftain of the cambodian coup d'etat authorities, announced that 10,000 new armymen will be recruited and ordered that the army reserves should be put into active service immediately. in adition, the coup d'etat authorities in cambodia ordered all retired armymen to report for duty at nearby barracks, according to the cambodian news agency (a.k.p.).

it was reported that the surging struggle of the cambodian people against the cambodian right-wing clique is spreading rapidly to all parts of the country. like sitting on a volcano, the cambodian coup d'etat authorities are in jitters. their attempt to suppress the people's resistance by enlarging the armed forces can only bring about a greater struggle of the cambodian people.

Cambodian People's Struggle Against Coup D'etat Clique Grows in Scale

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1970)

the surging struggle of the cambodian people against the right-wing coup d'etat clique is gaining momentum and dealing telling blows at the clique.

the waves of struggles of the cambodian people against the right-wing coup d'etat clique were reported to be spreading rapidly and irresistibly in kompong cham, kompot, takeo, kratie, prey veng and kandal provinces. a western news agency report said that in the towns and villages of these provinces, thousands upon thousands of demonstrators armed with knives and jungle choppers fought valiantly against the reactionary troops and police called out to suppress them.

it was reported that on march 30, mass demonstrations against the right-wing coup authorities took place in scores of towns and villages in cambodia. in kompong trabak of prey veng province, the masses, carrying pictures of samdech norodom sihanouk, demonstrated in the streets to denounce the crimes committed by the coup authorities. shouting slogans, the demonstrators marched towards phnom penh. the panic-stricken coup authorities hastily dispatched troops to throw up barricades on the roads to obstruct the demonstrating masses. in kep, an important coastal town in south cambodia, demonstrations in support of the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk also took place. the angry demonstrators burnt a number of motor cars of the coup authorities. the situation in kompong cham is very tense after successive demonstrations against the coup authorities were held. shops along the streets were shuttered. it has become a "ghost town".

an a.p. report revealed that "some units" of the cambodian troops have already expressed their opposition to the coup authorities and their support for the head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

the mounting struggle of the people has thrown the right-wing coup d'etat clique into panic. "gunboats dot the length of mekong" and all the thoroughfares, bridges and ferries leading to phnom penh have been sealed off at the order of the coup authorities in an attempt to check by force of arms the advance of the swelling ranks of demonstrators toward the capital. correspondents of western news agencies said that phnom penh "resembles army encampments", that "road blocks on the edge of the city have been set up and are policed night and day", that "u.s. sherman tanks guard main government buildings and entrances to cities", and that "strict curfew" and "strict press censorship" were imposed.

despite all this, even some western news agency correspondents doubted whether the lon nol clique can control the situation with bayonets.

Cambodian Coup D'etat Clique Feverishly Begs for US Military "Aid"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1970)

in order to suppress the rapidly growing resistance struggle of the cambodian people, the cambodian right-wing coup d'etat clique, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad, is feverishly begging u.s. imperialism for military "aid" and striving to drag cambodia into the "american camp".

according to western news agencies reports, lon nol, chieftain of the cambodian coup authorities cried in alarm at a press conference yesterday that the struggle of the cambodian people against the right-wing clique has made the "situation worsening" in cambodia. he bluntly declared that the coup d'etat clique will "accept military aid from the united states" and "accept united states arms". he also urged the united nations under u.s. manipulation to send an "observation group" to cambodia for intervention.

sirik matak, another chieftain of the coup authorities, also told an a.p. correspondent last week that the cambodian right-wing clique will "welcome foreign aid again from the united states".

lon nol was also reported to have announced that the coup d'etat clique "has decided" to return the "detained" u.s. freighter "columbia eagle" to the united states. this u.s. "freighter" loaded with arms and military supplies had suddenly sailed into cambodian territorial waters on account of an alleged "mutiny" by two sailors and was then "detained". western news agencies reported that after the "freighter" was "detained", the cambodian army has been using up-to-date american m-16 rifles.

it is known to all that the cambodian people have long seen through the evil schemes of the u.s. imperialists who carried out subversive and sabotaging activities in cambodia under the cloak of "aid". in 1963, samdech norodom sihanouk solemnly

declared the rejection of all u.s. "aid" and expelled the u.s. "military aid advisory group" from cambodia. now, the cambodian coup authorities are eagerly begging for "u.s. military aid" and suppressing the cambodian people with u.s. weapons. this can only further reveal their reactionary nature and arouse the stronger indignation and resistance of the cambodian people.

LAOS

"Pathet Lao" Radio Denounces Dispatch of More Thai Mercenaries to Laos by US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1970)

the dispatch of more thai accomplice troops to laos by u.s. imperialism was denounced by the "pathet lao" radio in a commentary yesterday.

u.s. imperialism, the commentary said, sent two more battalions of thai accomplice troops to laos on march 20. this act of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys has aroused the boundless indignation of the entire laotian people.

the commentary pointed out that after the laotian patriotic front issued a statement recently on solving the laotian problem, u.s. imperialism again sent more thai accomplice troops into laos. this clearly shows that u.s. imperialism and the vientiane puppet regime headed by souvanna phouma completely went against the strong aspirations of the laotian people. it also signifies that the laotian puppet troops are in a state of collapse.

not long ago, the commentary said, the laotian patriotic armed forces and people on the xieng khoang battlefield defeated nearly 50 battalions of puppet troops backed by 5,000 thai accomplice troops. u.s. imperialism can frighten nobody nor can it get itself anywhere by sending two or three more battalions of thai accomplice troops to laos. the commentary went on to declare that all the laotian patriotic armed forces and people are determined to focus their hatred upon their enemy, punish the obdurate reactionaries and win brilliant military successes for their fatherland. the vientiane reactionaries headed by souvanna phouma, the reactionaries of thailand, and their master, u.s. imperialism, will surely be duly punished by the laotian people.

US

Idaho's Fire and Nixon's "New Humanism"

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 31, 1970)

following is an article by fan ti entitled "idaho's fire and nixon's 'new humanism'":

fire can burn up everything, but can also light up everything.

the fire which burnt a huge quantity of potatoes in idaho state, u.s.a. recently has shown up the darkest and ugliest features of the u.s. monopoly capitalist society. a well-known chinese poem painted a picture of the evil feudal society in these lines:

"behind these vermilion gates meat and wine go to waste,
but along the road are bones of men who have frozen to death."

but this picture pales in comparison with the crime-ridden monopoly capitalist society in the united states today. on the one hand, the broad masses of the working people are suffering from hunger, while on the other, huge quantities of food are burnt. this bizarre phenomenon is incomprehensible to the people of the socialist countries. but in the imperialist countries, the contradiction between the hunt for super-profits by the monopoly capitalists and the dwindling market caused by the daily impoverishment of the people is the incurable disease of the evil capitalist system plaguing it from birth to death.

millions upon millions of the afro-americans are struggling on the "hunger line" in washington's afro-american ghetto not far from the white house, u.s. imperialism's nerve centre, in harlem near the luxurious downtown area in new york, and in afro-american slums in other major u.s. cities. hundreds of thousands of indians, the earliest masters of the american continent, are still leading a precarious existence on the "reservations". at eleven every morning in san francisco, numerous tattered jobless workers line up in a long queue with their children to ask for a meagre "relief" meal at the churches. in the southern states, farm workers toiled year in and year out, yet every child of theirs is as thin as a lath because of hunger. the barren appalachian mountainous area in the southeastern part of the united states, is a huge slum with more than 10 million residents, where people pack themselves in ramshackle houses and live on rotten beans and corn. according to the greatly watered-down figures admitted by the late u.s. imperialist chieftain jonn kennedy, 17 million people in the united states, about one tenth of its population, went to bed hungry every night. many americans cannot afford to buy food for human beings and have to eat dog food which is used by the wealthy for their pets. these facts are a ruthless exposure and repudiation of the man-eating social system in the united states.

one u.s. president after another during his term of office made a lot of boasts and flattering promises such as "new frontiers", "war on poverty", "the great society" and what not. but all these agents of the monopoly capitalist class are only good at saying all the nice words while doing everything evil. now u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon came out again

bragging about "new humanism". in face of the fact that while the poor ate dog food, the monopoly capitalists burnt foodgrains, one may ask is this "humanism"? or "caninism"? the idaho fire which burnt potatoes has also burnt down nixon's mask of hypocrisy. no appealing promises or charming phrases whatsoever can cover up the iron-clad fact that the u.s. society is a "paradise" for the rich and a hell for the poor.

with so many people going hungry at home, u.s. imperialism has pretended to be charitable by sprinkling some "relief flour" abroad, under the high sounding label of "food for peace" so as to ease its "over-production" crisis in agriculture. how ridiculous and how pitiful exclamation

however, the nature of imperialism will never change. the imperialists will never be "charitable" nor care for the sufferings of the working people. what they care for is profit, profit, and still profit. the supreme law in the united states is to guarantee that the monopoly capitalist groups make super-profits. for the sake of profit, they had poured wheat into the ocean in the past. this time they burnt potatoes in idaho. tomorrow they will do something even more evil. however, the days of u.s. imperialism are numbered. the day will eventually come when the american people who have reached the end of their forbearance, will light a huge fire and burn up the monstrous capitalist system completely.

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CADRE SCHOOL

Persevere in the Revolutionary Tradition of Self-Reliance and Arduous Struggle

- An investigation report on the diligent and frugal building-up of the school practiced by the "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee

by

Our own correspondent and reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 20, 1970)

The following story tells how cadres of the Party built a "May 7" School of the General Office of the Party's Central Committee by their own effort with only very little help from the State.--SCMP Ed.

The "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, persevered in the spirit of hard work, and built up the school diligently and frugally. This is a good example in implementing great leader Chairman Mao's guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle."

Grasping Firmly the Principle of Struggle Between the Two Lines

Chairman Mao taught us: "The correct political and military line is not created and developed naturally and peacefully, but created and developed from struggle instead." The "May 7" School of the General Office

of the CCP Central Committee has been following Chairman Mao's teaching since the very beginning of its establishment. It decided to enhance the Yenan spirit of hard work and build up the school diligently and frugally. However, as a result of the influence of the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the school experienced repeated ideological struggles in the course of the implementation of the guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle."

The school CCP committee grasped firmly the principle of struggle between the two lines, organized the students to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's related teachings by aiming at the living ideas during various periods, incessantly developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and thoroughly eliminated the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of students in the struggle between the two lines, instilled Chairman Mao's teaching on "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" in their heads and put the teachings to practice.

When the school was being built the broad masses of teachers and students were faced with a lake full of water and a hill top without trees. They had neither experience nor tools, how should they proceed? The students harbored various ideas: To practice self-reliance and hard work or to ask for help from the superior levels and rely on other people?

The CCP committee of the school promptly mobilized the masses to debate the question. The students conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts," energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black trash such as "money in command." This enabled every one to realize that to practice the guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" or not was an important question of practicing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line or not. Then everyone was determined to become proletarian activists of arduous struggle and not bourgeois "dependers" who know only how to enjoy the results of other people's efforts.

After completing an embankment around the lake it was time to install four 80-kilowatt electric pumping equipment to drain water from the lake. At this time some people said: "How can we manage such a large project with only a couple of spades?" So they made a list of 300 pieces of tools of various sizes amounting to several thousand yuan and were about to purchase the tools for the work of installation. The school CCP committee thus mobilized the masses to repudiate energetically Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black trash such as "money in command" and "technology first," etc., in connection with this list of tools. Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation stimulated the students' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, daring to think and daring to act. When they did not have caliper rules they made them out of old saw blades; when they did not have large levels

they used small levels secured on top of a piece of board as a substitute. By pooling their wisdom and efforts and using native methods they installed the electric pumping equipment in seven days. This experience taught the broad masses of students profoundly: "Without a work style of arduous struggle it will be impossible to maintain the resolute and correct political orientation" and without persevering in "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" we shall slip into the evil revisionist road of "money in command" and "technology first," etc.

After the autumn harvest last year some people handled the straws carelessly. Grasping this tendency promptly the school CCP committee organized the students to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching "We must make the comrades continue to maintain the work style of arduous struggle" and pointed out to them that the spirit of diligence and frugality must be maintained and developed even when the conditions are favorable and that the only way to repel corruption, remain clean and retain the vigor of revolution was to persevere in arduous struggle. The broad masses of "May 7" fighters fughter realized that we must not practice diligence, frugality and economy just for a short period of time, but must struggle arduously throughout our whole lives if we wanted to continue to make revolution.

Proceeding from the Steeling of Man with the Task of Ideological Transformation as the Key

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "All the work a school does should be directed toward transforming the student's ideology" various activities in the school were developed and directed toward the transforming of the students' world outlook. Their practice of building up the school diligently and frugally was not only for saving the state funds for construction but also proceeded from the tempering of man and placing emphasis on the ideological transformation of the students. The school CCP committee led the students to study the great significance of the guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" in connection with the fundamental task of running "May 7" schools. The broad masses of students realized that to inherit and enhance the Party's revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle was part of the important content of "studying once again" and that it was only by practicing self-reliance and arduous struggle that the goal of "studying once again" could be better realized and Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" could be better implemented. The school CCP committee intentionally placed the students in an environment of hardship to steel them so that the broad masses of "May 7" fighters could self-consciously endure great hardship and temper themselves in arduous struggle.

In selecting the school site, they refused to "eat ready-made rice" and turned down the offer of a farm made by the local revolutionary committee and decided to wrest land from the lake.

Upon arriving at the site of school construction, instead of first putting up dwellings, they set up tents, rented houses and slept on the floor. The first thing they did was to set out to reclaim land from the lake so as to start production.

During the course of construction and production they constantly "look for hardship." They arrived at the site of school construction last January, but decided to plant early rice in April. So, during these two months they had to wrest more than 4,000 mow of land from the lake and reclaim fields from quite a few hills; could this be done? The school CCP committee insisted on attacking difficulties and clearly decided to reclaim land and harvest in the same year. Leading comrades took the initiative and all students strove to get into the lake first. The weather was cold and the mud was deep. After a spade of mud was removed the hole was immediately filled by surrounding mud. With cotton jackets on top and shorts below, these vigorous "May 7" fighters fought arduously in knee-deep mud. They said proudly: "Working hard for revolution gives us joy and advancing along the 'May 7' road makes us feel glorious!" Supported by the warm assistance by the local revolutionary committee and poor and lower-middle peasants, they completed ahead of the season the tasks of embankment building, ditch digging, and land levelling.

To economize expenses and conserve coal used for firing bricks during the process of the construction of dwellings they sent people as far as 100 li away to study stone cutting. When rocks arrived they could have asked the railway station to do the unloading, but they insisted on doing it themselves.

The broad masses of students in this school had a clear concept: In reviewing achievements in productive labor, one should pay attention to both material results as well as ideological progress. A group sent to another hsien for lime making decided: We cannot use the 730 tons of lime alone to judge the accomplishment of the task assigned to us by the school CCP committee; it should be judged mainly by how well we do in ideological transformation through the making of lime. With this principle as their guide to action, members of the group displayed the lofty spirit of hard work and arduous struggle, fearing neither hardship nor death. All worked hard, considering this a way to temper red hearts ever loyal to Chairman Mao.

To mine limestone they had to carry steel drills and water buckets up steep cliffs to drill holes for blasting. To work by standing on a spot which was barely large enough to hold two feet was dangerous. One careless move, one could easily fall down and be killed. The lime making group held a meeting to discuss and apply Chairman Mao's teaching of fearing neither hardship nor death and energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of survival." In the meantime, they carefully studied safety measures in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "We must belittle all enemies strategically but take them seriously tactically." With a heart boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, they vied with one another in climbing up the cliff to drill holes for blasting.

During the process of loading the kilns they had to work in kilns of very high temperature. They sweated heavily and prolonged inhaling of coal gas made them dizzy and nauseated. But members of the group vied with one another in loading the kilns without regard for gas poisoning.

What they regarded was the need required by the construction of the school and the implementation of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive."

In this way this group of students produced lime with greater, faster, better and more economical results along with made great progress in the revolution of their thinking.

Mobilizing the Masses and Relying Upon the Masses

Comrades in the school CCP committee bore in mind firmly Chairman Mao's teaching "The masses of people have unlimited creative power" and believed that the "strength" for self-reliance was to be found among the broad masses. They also believed that the only way to truly implement the guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" was to use great Mao Tse-tung's thought to mobilize the masses penetratingly and fully develop the creative power of the masses.

Whenever there were problems they consulted with the masses and relied upon the masses. At the beginning of the construction of the school they handed the plan of investment for the whole year to the masses for discussion and the students made over a hundred rationalization proposals. For instance, as it was necessary to build a revetment to strengthen the embankment around the lake against the waves, it would cost 60,000 to 70,000 yuan if they were to buy rocks and over 40,000 yuan if they were to ask other people to make prefabricated cement slabs. In a discussion the students proposed to make prefabricated cement slabs themselves for the revetment. So the school CCP committee mobilized the students to bring in gravel from several dozen li away to be mixed with sand to manufacture prefabricated cement slabs. In this way they saved more than 20,000 yuan of investment for the state.

"With a red heart and two hands we are fully equipped for self-reliance." The broad masses mobilized by Mao Tse-tung's thought created many memorable deeds.

When the carpentry group was first set up there were no tools except for five sets of incomplete simple tools brought by the students. How should the question of tools be solved to do the carpentry work for building the school? After studying Chairman Mao's teaching on securing ample food and clothing by working with our own hands, they said confidently: "If Wangkuofan Cooperative could be built from few materials, why can we not use five sets of incomplete tools to build up our own school?" Lacking materials, they went to companies dealing with waste materials to look for them. Lacking technology, they went to learn from local workers. They enhanced the "poor man's spirit." Through hard and conscientious work, they not only made small wood-working tools, but also made electric saws, chisels and planers. Thus they were able to put up school buildings and make implements for production.

Students in this school not only practiced diligence and economy in every aspect of production, they were also very thrifty in livelihood. The conversion of an oven by the cooking squad into burning wood shavings and rice husks alone saved the state three tons of coal every month. The students proceeded from small places but put their emphasis on big things. Every nail which was dropped on the floor was picked up and every piece of coal dropped on the ground was retrieved. "Save every penny for the sake of war and the revolutionary cause" has become the slogan of action of the broad masses of "May 7" fighters.

Blooming Flowers and Abundant Fruits

Chairman Mao's guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" has made flowers bloom and bore abundant fruit in the "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee.

Last year this school achieved outstanding results in land reclamation and attained self-sufficiency in grains, cotton and oil supply. It also saved over 150,000 yuan of investment for the state.

In the meantime steeling through arduous manual labor has also strengthened the bodies of the students.

During the past one year or so by the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiments, and by arduously steeling themselves during the implementation of the guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" all the "May 7" fighters of the school have carried forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and cultivating the working style of diligence and frugality. They have also strengthened their feelings for the working people, enhanced their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, above all, tempered the red heart boundlessly loyal to great leader Chairman Mao and deepened their proletarian feelings for great leader Chairman Mao.

* * *

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Masses in Honan Mobilized To Self-Reliantly and Vigorously Develop Local Small Industries

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1970)

> "Five small industries," i.e., small steel and iron mills, small collieries, small fertilizer plants, small cement works, and small machine works, are now widely established in Honan Province, giving effective support to agriculture and socialist revolution and construction, according to the following article. --SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic policies, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," are being carried out resolutely in various parts of Honan Province. The masses are fully mobilized to carry out any movement. Developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they have established a number of small steel refineries, collieries, chemical fertilizer plants, cement works and machine-building works. The establishment of this group of small factories give vigorous support for agriculture and for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Since the initiation of the great cultural revolution, more than 2,000 small factories and mining enterprises have been established in eight administrative districts and three municipalities in this province. Of the 20 newly-built small steel refineries, ten have come into operation, making the output of cast iron increase by 100 percent and that of steel by 50 percent in the whole province as against the output before the great cultural revolution.

Of the 45 pairs of small mining pits newly set up or expanded at the provincial, administrative district and hsien levels, 15 have been put into operation, making the output of coal in the whole province increase by 45 percent as against that before the great cultural revolution. When the construction of all these mining pits has been completed, production of coal will increase by more than 100 percent. Apart from this, many communes and production brigades have set up close to 300 small collieries by their own effort.

Of the 58 newly-built small chemical fertilizer plants, 16 have been put into operation. When construction of all these small chemical fertilizer plants is completed, there will be one chemical fertilizer plant in every two hsien in this province.

To meet the needs of the development of industrial and agricultural production, 56 small cement works have been newly built, of which 42 have been put into operation. Output of cement in the whole province has increased three times as compared with that before the great cultural revolution.

Factories for repairing and making agricultural machines have been established in every hsien in the whole province. In many hsien networks of repair and making of agricultural machines at the hsien, commune and brigade levels have also been set up. Besides, a big number of small factories and mining enterprises serving the people's livelihood and serving industry have also been built in the whole province.

Putting Local Industries onto the Track of Serving Agriculture

The "five small industries" in Honan Province have developed in the struggle between the two lines. In 1958, under the illumination of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" drawn up by great leader Chairman Mao, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses abolished fetishes and superstitious beliefs, liberated their thinking, developed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act. They launched mass campaigns of vigorously running local industries and built a number of small factories and mining enterprises including steel refineries, collieries, cement factories and machine-building works. These factories and mining enterprises contributed enormously toward agriculture, socialist revolution and socialist construction.

But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Honan Province wildly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. During the period when natural disasters befell our country three years in succession and the national economy faced temporary difficulties, they fanned a gust of evil wind of chopping off the local industries. As a result, many local industries were abolished under force. Influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "putting profit in command," some surviving factories once shifted their orientation of serving agriculture.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line deeply impressed the minds of all people. Led by the revolutionary committees at various levels, the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses in the whole province held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, and relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in relation to the struggle between the two lines on the industrial front in Honan Province. Through revolutionary mass criticism, the broad revolutionary masses greatly heightened their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They deeply realized that the

development of agriculture was inseparable from the aid by industry and that to serve agriculture was the orientation of development of the local industries. They decided to put the development of local industries on to the track of serving agriculture. With a clear guiding thought, the revolutionary committees at various levels first considered the needs of agriculture when drawing up the plan of development of local industries, making arrangements of production and construction, and allotting capital and materials, and gave priority to making arrangements for factories serving agriculture.

Perseveringly Relying on Own Effort and Vigorously Launching Mass Movements

The revolutionary committees at various levels in Honan Province perseveringly implemented Chairman Mao's great directives about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle." They put their footing in the local areas and mobilized the masses to self-reliantly solve difficult problems about capital, equipment, material resources and technology in developing the small industries. Many small factories at first did not have capital, equipment and technology. They relied on the wisdom and strength of the masses, adopted native methods appropriate to the local simple and crude conditions, and then went on developing and improving gradually. Many other factories also raised capital, built kilns and set up storage sheds by their own efforts, made use of used or discarded equipment, and stood up very quickly.

Ch'inyang hsien steel refinery has developed on the basis of a small metalware workshop which had ten and more workers. When building a furnace, they did not have any data and technical know-how. Taking with them their copies of the precious book, and carrying their rations on their backs, they went to study in a small steel refinery in Shansi Province. They did not know how to read the drawings and plans. They wholly committed to their memory every bit of the experience in construction and production. When making the steel casing of a small blast furnace, they did not have a bender. Thereupon, they dug a ditch with a circular bottom on the ground, put the steel plate in it, ran a stone roller on it and hit at it with a hammer. Building a chimney would cost more than 10,000 yuan if it had to be built by the foreign method. But the workers adopted the native method and welded more than 20 oil tanks together and used them as the chimney, at the cost of only 300 yuan or more. The workers of this steel refinery found their enterprise through hard struggle and very quickly built two small blast furnaces, which turned out 7,000 tons of pig iron a year.

In the course of their establishment, many small factories obeyed Chairman Mao's great teaching of "saving every copper for the war effort, for the revolutionary cause and for our economic construction" and saved the State's money by every possible means. To save investment and make economical use of building land, Lank'ou hsien chemical fertilizer plant would not build a house which was not to be used for productive purpose.

As a result of their hard struggle, they saved 500,000 yuan or more and cut the use of land by more than 20 mow as against the original plan of construction and investment.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must persist in the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and vigorously launch mass movements." "In doing any work, we must carry out mass movement. We cannot do without the mass movement." In the course of building local industries, the revolutionary committees at various levels in Honan Province obeyed Chairman Mao's great teachings, fully aroused the masses and vigorously launched mass movements, thus exploiting the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses. In many places, in the course of building a factory, the commune members brought with them their tools and their dry rations and went on their initiative to the worksites to take part in the construction. This served as a major guarantee of overcoming difficulties and quickly developing the local small industries.

The "five small industries" needed a certain amount of equipment, which could not be made in Honan Province before the great proletarian cultural revolution. After its establishment, Honan provincial revolutionary committee decided to take the mass line and to solve the problem through self-reliance. The equipment of a small chemical fertilizer plant included more than 140 varieties and more than 3,000 parts, some of which had to be resistant to high temperature, high pressure and erosion. In the past, the bourgeois technical "authorities" always said that local small factories could not make such equipment. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching about abolishing superstition and liberating thinking, the provincial revolutionary committee organized 43 factories and communes in socialist cooperation, thereby quickly solving the problems of making the equipment.

In this respect, the role of the factories run by the communes and the handicraft cooperatives run by the residents' committees was given full play. Some small factories and cooperatives which did the work of repairing water pipes, making small metal wares, weaving hemp sacks, and repairing clocks and watches actively took the task of making such machine parts as meters and valves. As a result of the mass movement, the complete set of up-to-standard equipment of a small chemical fertilizer plant was trial made and produced in 1968.

Immediately after that, adopting the same method, the provincial revolutionary committee organized a few dozen and even a hundred factories and communes to cooperate in producing equipment for a small colliery producing 150,000 tons of coal a year, a complete set of equipment of a small steel refinery producing 50,000 to 150,000 tons of pig iron a year, and a complete set of equipment of a small cement works producing more than 10,000 tons of cement a year. At present, complete sets of equipment of the "five small industries" basically can be made independently in this province.

The factories of "five small industries" were also built and equipped by the method of mass movement. In the course of building the factory, many units organized on-the-spot investigation and design. In designing each item of the project, a three-in-one group with the old workers as the mainstay and with revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians taking part in it was formed to repeatedly examine the drawings and plans and to discuss and decide the plan of construction, thus greatly heightening the quality of designing and construction.

In the chemical fertilizer plant in Matien area, before the equipment was installed, the plans were distributed to various work sections for discussion by the workers, so as to fully display the workers' wisdom and talent. After repeated discussions on several occasions, the designing was improved in more than 100 places, creating conditions for minimizing capital outlay on the building of the small fertilizer plant and for increasing productivity.

After each small chemical fertilizer plant had been put into operation, its revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the units dealing with designing, building construction, installation of machinery, and production were called to a meeting to sum up achievements, to find out shortcomings, to unearth potentials, and to put forward rationalization proposals for further improving the designs, so as to gather experience for building another factory. In this way, an improvement was made each time after experience was summed up.

After one year or more, the small chemical fertilizer plants continuously acquired new equipment. The annual output of chemical fertilizer increased to more than 4,000 tons from 3,000 tons in the past, and capital outlay in building construction dropped from more than 3.5 million yuan to 2.5 million yuan.

Making Overall Planning, Strengthening Leadership

With a view to making overall planning and strengthening leadership, Honan provincial revolutionary committee gave full play to the enthusiasm and creativeness of the factories run at the administrative district, municipal and hsien levels. As far as there were material resources and there was a market locally and the materials could be obtained and the products marketed locally and there was a labor force for building the factories, various localities were allowed to take matters in their own hands and the provincial departments concerned would give them active support and help. Meanwhile, they also helped various localities establish the all-round viewpoint and correctly handle the relationship between the part and the whole. In this way, the enthusiasm of revolutionary committees at the administrative district and hsien levels was greatly increased.

In making overall planning of small local industries, Hsinhsiang administrative district revolutionary committee first investigated the local needs of industry and agriculture and the local mineral resources. In view of the fact that the local industries had a relatively weak foundation and

were less capable in achieving self-sufficiency, they decided first to re-equip the factories which were urgently needed by the industries dealing with raw materials and semi-finished materials and fuel and by agricultural production.

Formerly there was not a single steel refinery in the whole administrative district and the steel used for making agricultural machines and farm tools had to be supplied totally by the State. To solve the problem of steel for local use, five small steel refineries have been built since 1968, which produced 10,000 tons of pig iron last year.

To meet the needs of agricultural production, eight small chemical fertilizer plants have been built in this administrative district, of which three have been put into operation.

With the steel refineries and chemical fertilizer plants set up, large quantities of coal was needed as material and fuel. Meanwhile, increasingly more coal was needed for the people's everyday use. In view of this state of affairs, they established or expanded eight pairs of small mining pits and more than 20 small collieries run by the commune or brigade, producing more than 900,000 tons of coal last year.

To meet the needs of the building of farmland water conservation projects, 14 small cement works were built in this district. Apart from this, the administrative district authorities also organized the machine-building works in various hsien to develop socialist cooperation in making lathes, planing machines, forging machines, welding machines and other urgently-needed equipment and equipped many commune-operated agricultural machine repair workshops in a planned manner, thereby further increasing the abilities of commune-operated industries to serve agriculture.

In Honan Province, the quick development of the "five small industries" plays a tremendous role in aiding agriculture and aiding socialist revolution and socialist construction. Many hsien-operated machine-building works have started to use locally produced steel to make agricultural machines and irrigational and drainage machines. The small collieries in the whole province have produced basically enough coal to meet the needs of small steel refineries and small chemical fertilizer plants in this province. In some administrative districts and hsien, the greatly increased output of coal has made it possible not only to meet the local demands but also to aid other localities.

As a result of the construction of large numbers of small cement works in various localities, enough cement has been produced basically to meet the needs in the maintenance of capital construction and small projects of farmland water conservation in the whole province.

With factories for repairing and making agricultural machines established at the administrative district and hsien levels, the number of agricultural machines and semi-mechanized farm tools kept in the whole province has greatly increased.

In the past two years, more than 90,000 mechanical wells were drilled in the whole province, being one and a half times the total number of mechanical wells drilled in and before 1967. Power-transmission lines stretched for a total length of more than 30,000 kilometers to newly-built villages, being equal to the total length of lines laid in and before 1967. At the same time, more than 57,000 machines for processing farm and sideline products have been produced.

In many hsien, because networks of repair and making of agricultural machines have been set up at the hsien, commune and brigade levels, minor repairs of agricultural machines and farm tools can be made basically in the brigade, medium repairs in the commune and major repairs in the hsien, thereby creating favorable conditions for securing a new bumper harvest in agriculture.

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PARTY CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Advance from Victory to Still Greater Victory Along the Course Charted by 9th National Congress of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1970)

following is the full text of the editorial in today's "people's daily" entitled "advance from victory to still greater victory along the course charted by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china":

today marks the first anniversary of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china which our great leader chairman mao personally presided over.

the ninth party congress was a congress of far-reaching influence in the history of our party. it summed up our party's historical experience in the previous 48 years, especially the historical experience of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it thoroughly liquidated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. it elected a new central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and made chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat the basic thinking guiding all party work. the far-reaching influence exerted by the ninth party congress on the chinese revolution and the international communist movement has manifested itself more and more fully.

chairman mao issued the great call "unite to win still greater victories" at the ninth party congress. he declared: "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." the year since the congress has been a year of unity, a year of victory, a year in which the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated.

during this past year, people throughout the country have furthered the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. chairman mao's great thinking on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat has found its way deep into the hearts of the people. proceeding from the great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the whole party, the whole army and people throughout the country have linked their work closely with the revolution as a whole. their ideological level has become higher and their revolutionary enthusiasm greater. our party and our country have been solidly unified on the basis of invincible mao tsetung thought and vigorously rallied around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

under the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the great proletarian cultural revolution has been developing step by step. the tasks set by chairman mao for the different stages of struggle-criticism-transformation and his proletarian policies are being carried out in region after region, unit after unit. revolutionary mass criticism is going deeper in all spheres. the struggle to purify the class ranks has made class alignments clearer and dealt blows to the handful of

class enemies. the great work of party consolidation and party building has made the party organisations purer, more consolidated and more vigorous. millions of cadres and educated young people have gone to the countryside to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, bringing profound changes to the look of society. everywhere over our vast country new socialist things with boundless vitality have come into being. guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", our country's industrial and agricultural production is thriving and a new upsurge in the national economy is emerging.

a review of our experience in the course of struggle over the past year leads us to one conclusion: we must resolutely act upon chairman mao's instructions. in his political report to the ninth party congress, vice-chairman lin pointed out: "the entire history of our party has borne out this truth: departing from the leadership of chairman mao and mao tsetung thought, our party will suffer setbacks and defeats; following chairman mao closely and acting on mao tsetung thought, our party will advance and triumph." the struggle during the past year has once again confirmed this great truth. "we act as chairman mao instructs, and advance in the direction he points out" has become the firm pledge of hundreds of millions of revolutionary people. when we act upon chairman mao's instructions, we have a clear and definite orientation and correct methods, are able to unite the broadest masses, and are filled with inexhaustible strength. in a word, acting upon chairman mao's instructions means victory.

whether one acts upon chairman mao's instructions is a matter of whether one has proletarian party spirit. chairman mao's instructions represent the fundamental interests of the proletariat. only when one adheres to the proletarian party spirit, can one resolutely act upon them. it is impossible to act upon chairman mao's instructions if one is motivated by selfish ideas, is obsessed with bourgeois factionalism or is not willing to give up the interests of a small faction or group. we should continue to strengthen our proletarian party spirit, overcome incursions by sectarianism, anarchism and the reactionary theory of "many centres", that is, the theory of "no centre", and ensure that chairman mao's instructions are completely carried out.

in celebrating the first anniversary of the ninth party congress, we should again study chairman mao's extremely important speeches during the congress, vice-chairman lin's political report to the congress and the new party constitution. we should, in connection with the concrete situation in a given locality or unit, think things over carefully: have we conscientiously, resolutely and strictly acted upon our great leader chairman mao's latest instructions on bringing about the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination, carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, purifying the class ranks, consolidating and building the party and so forth? how can we conscientiously carry out struggle-criticism-transformation from now on? and how can we do a better job in even more fully implementing chairman mao's proletarian policies and in accomplishing the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress? we should conscientiously sum up experience, carry our achievements forward, discover our shortcomings and take measures to win even greater victories.

chairman mao points out: "we have won great victory. but the defeated class will still struggle. these people

are still around and this class still exists." we should firmly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, strengthen our dictatorship over the handful of class enemies in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and root out those counter-revolutionaries who have concealed themselves craftily so as to remove the hidden danger and educate the younger generations. we should continue the revolutionary mass criticism of imperialism and social-imperialism, of modern revisionist ideology and all bourgeois reactionary ideologies and of all erroneous tendencies which run counter to chairman mao's revolutionary line. we should raise the consciousness of the revolutionary masses higher in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

fulfilment of all the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress calls for further strengthening of party leadership. the party exercises its leadership through the party organizations at all levels leading the revolutionary masses in carrying out the line and general and specific policies formulated by chairman mao. all party members and the revolutionary masses should fully understand the theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on the interrelationship between leader, political party, political power, class and masses, and consciously safeguard unified party leadership. as chairman mao teaches and the new party constitution stipulates, party organizations at all levels must maintain close ties with the masses, constantly heed their opinions and demands and bring into full play their initiative and creativeness. the better the situation, the greater the need for us to be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness.

let us hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and advance from victory to still greater victory along the course charted by the ninth national congress of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

Spirit of 9th Party Congress Inspires Peking Mass Movement for Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

inspired by the great call of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party "it is essential to further unfold a great mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought throughout the country", revolutionary people on all fronts in peking are broadening and deepening this great movement.

studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals and red guards in peking have won great victories over the past year in deepening the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and in carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

following the triumphant ninth party congress, the party organizations and revolutionary committees on all fronts in peking immediately started mao tsetung thought study classes. in these classes, party members and revolutionary masses

conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the extremely important speeches chairman mao made during the congress, vice-chairman lin piao's political report, the new party constitution and the historical experience in the inner-party struggle between the two lines. this brought the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought to a new height.

chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories" issued at the congress has inspired the revolutionary masses in peking to rally still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader to win still greater victories. in an excellent situation of unity and militancy which soon prevailed throughout the city, the revolutionary great alliance and revolutionary three-in-one combination were further consolidated and developed. the unprecedented unity of the revolutionary ranks dealt the handful of class enemies a heavy blow and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

guided by the spirit of the ninth party congress, party consolidation and building are forging ahead victoriously in peking along chairman mao's proletarian line on party building. the party organizations at all levels have led the party members and to revolutionary masses in studying chairman mao's great programme for consolidating and building the party: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." they sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this has greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and the consciousness of continuing the revolution. as a result of party consolidation and building, the party organizations have become purer, more consolidated and more vigorous, acting as powerful headquarters in leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses to fight the class enemy.

many leading members of party organizations and revolutionary committees in peking have studied and applied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living way, and continuously made new contributions for the people. they have set the pace for closely following chairman mao in making the revolution.

over the past year, following the example of the six advanced factories and two advanced universities in the city, the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres of peking have studied and applied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, firmly implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his proletarian policies at every stage of struggle-criticism-transformation and fully realized the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat at the grassroots level.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary masses and cadres have taken the three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains") as their guide to action. they constantly fight self and criticize revisionism, rid themselves of self-interest, foster devotion to the public interest and develop the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

over the past year, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of the capital have kept up their high morale in continuing the revolution by chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." they always examined themselves in the light of chairman mao's teachings: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests" and his teachings on boundless sense of responsibility in work and boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. they regarded every success they achieved in the revolutionary struggle as a new starting point for continuing the revolution. they strove to keep up with the new situation and win new victories in fulfilling new fighting tasks. they considered it their greatest honour to shoulder heavy tasks, to choose difficult jobs and leave easy ones to others, and to fulfil assignments with success. their greatest happiness was to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland by working hard and relying on their own efforts, and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the workers made this solemn pledge: "working by the machines, we are loyal to chairman mao; we work for the revolution and to win honour for our motherland." the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "learning from tachai, we'll conquer any difficulty, however great it is. relying on mao tsetung thought as the commander, we farm for the revolution."

armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary masses on all fronts in the capital have in the past year conscientiously grasped revolution and promoted production and other work and preparedness against war. they have made new contributions for the socialist revolution and socialist construction at their fighting posts.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG

Peking Ceremony Pays Last Respects to Noted Progressive American Writer Anna Louise Strong

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

a ceremony was held here today to pay last respects to noted american progressive writer anna louise strong before her portrait and ashes.

in the hall where the ceremony was held were a portrait of anna louise strong and the urn containing her ashes. an inscription hung across the hall read: "may anna louise strong live forever in our memory".

the portrait of anna louise strong was flanked by wreaths presented by our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao. the white ribbons on the wreaths bore this message: "to progressive american writer miss anna louise strong, a friend of the chinese people". there were also a wreath from comrades chou en-lai, chen po-ta, kang sheng and chiang ching, a wreath from comrade li hsien-nien, a wreath from comrade kuo mo-jo, a wreath from comrades tsai chang, teng ying-chao and tsao yi-ou, a wreath from comrade shih shao-hua and wreaths from the departments concerned.

among others who presented wreaths were: pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam; the embassy of the d.r.v.n. in china; the embassy of

the republic of south viet nam in china; jusuf adjitorop, head of the delegation of the indonesian communist party central committee; the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association; the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers bureau; ceylonese ambassador to china d.b.r. gunawardena, and comrades and friends from the united states and other countries in peking.

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and comrade teng ying-chao, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, paid last tribute to anna louise strong before her portrait and asnes this afternoon. among the more than 500 people who bade her final farewell were leading members of the departments concerned ting chiang, ting hsi-lin, tang ming-chao, tien yu, yang chi and kao fu-yu, and other revolutionary people in peking.

among those who attended the ceremony were: ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; comrade jusuf adjitorop; d.b.r. gunawardena, ambassador of ceylon to china; djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association and other members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; kinkazu saionji, acting head, ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers bureau and other members of the secretariat; and comrades and friends from the u.s. and other countries in peking, including frank coe and his wife, ma hai-teh (george hatem), julian schuman and his wife, sol adler and his wife, and rewi alley.

kuo mo-jo, president of the chinese academy of sciences, made a speech at the ceremony. he said: "comrade strong was a fine daughter of the american people and a genuine and devoted friend of the chinese people. she sought progress all her life and well knew whom to love and whom to hate. she struggled against imperialism and revisionism. she resolutely supported the people's noble cause, the cause of national liberation and social emancipation. and she made great efforts to enhance understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples."

"from her early days," kuo mo-jo said, "comrade strong dedicated herself to progressive social activities. she took an active part in opposing world war 1 which was unleasned by imperialism, and joined the seattle general strike against monopoly capital in 1919."

he continued: "in 1921, she went to the soviet union for the first time. during the following twenty years and more, she dio a lot of work to inform the american people and the people of the world about revolution and construction in the socialist soviet union under the leadership of lenin and stalin. during this period, she also extensively covered the revolutionary struggles of the people in other parts of the world.

"comrade strong visited china for six times. she cherished boundless admiration for our great leader chairman mao. her works are imbued with ardent love for chairman mao and firm conviction in the sure victory of the revolutionary cause of the chinese people. with profound feeling she said that china is fortunate in having chairman mao tsetung with his great genius.

"in 1925, comrade strong came to kwangchow on her first visit to china, and she reported on and gave support to the great and famous strike in hongkong. in 1927, she went deep

into the rural areas of hunan province, where she saw with her own eyes the raging flames of the peasant struggle which was personally kindled by chairman mao. she praised it as 'the power of the new forces arising in china among workers and peasants' and acclaimed the fact that 'the actions of the peasants had been rational and good.' she enthusiastically predicted: 'it will be such peasants and workers who will have the courage to carry their country out of the feudal ages into the modern world.'

"during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, comrade strong paid two visits to china. she zealously reported the brilliant and heroic fight waged against the enemy by the people's forces under the leadership of the chinese communist party and forcefully exposed the crimes of the reactionary chiang kai-shek clique in wantonly opposing the communists and sabotaging the anti-japanese war.

"in 1946, comrade strong flew to china for the fifth time and visited yenan, the sacred heartland of the chinese revolution, and other liberated areas. it was during this visit that chairman mao received her and made public the celebrated thesis which is of such far-reaching historic significance: 'all reactionaries are paper tigers.' she praised this wise thesis of chairman mao's as 'the great truth of our present epoch' that 'illumined the course of world events.'"

"in 1958, after overcoming numerous obstacles and difficulties, she came to china for the sixth time at the advanced age of 72," kuo mo-jo said. "with soaring enthusiasm, she reported with her eloquent pen to readers throughout the world china's brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and propagated the fact that invincible mao tsetung thought has gone deep into the hearts of the people. she praised the three red banners, namely, the great leap forward, the general line for building socialism and the people's communes; she acclaimed the new birth of the million serfs in tibet; she rejoiced in the triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution; and she denounced u.s. imperialism for its aggression and the soviet revisionists for their betrayal. at the same time, she always showed deep concern for the revolutionary struggles of the american people and the oppressed nations and peoples."

kuo mo-jo declared: "the life of anna louise strong was a glorious life, a fighting life. her passing away is a loss not only to the american people, but also to the people of china and other countries."

"the present world situation is excellent", he said. "the days of u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reactionaries are numbered."

in conclusion, kuo mo-jo said that it was certain that a new world would soon come into being, a world that anna louise strong had fought for all her life, a world that would bring emancipation to all mankind.

MODEL COMMERCIAL WORKER

Fang Chung-yu--Vanguard Fighter in Socialist Commerce

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 2, 1970)

a shop assistant in the shatien supply and marketing cooperative in kueitung county, hunan province, who has diligently studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way over the past 18 years and resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has become a vanguard fighter in upholding socialist commerce in the countryside.

fang chung-yu toiled as a farm-hand for landlords for 27 years in the old society. during the agrarian revolution in 1928 he joined the peasants' association and had the honour to listen to chairman mao's lecture on the revolution. since that time, he has always aspired to closely follow our great leader chairman mao in making revolution.

after the liberation of the whole country in 1949, fang chung-yu led the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting landlords and distributing the land under the leadership of the chinese communist party. he was first elected commander of a people's militia company in the locality, chairman of the township peasant association and then head of the township. since then, he has conscientiously used chairman mao's great teaching "serve the people" as the highest criterion to guide his action.

since he got a set of "selected works of mao tsetung" in 1963, fang chung-yu has diligently studied chairman mao's works with deep emotion. at times he studies far into the night.

in studying, fang chung-yu has persisted in writing down notes. because he had been a farm-hand and had had no education in the old society, writing was difficult for him. but his profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao enabled him to learn to write painstakingly, stroke by stroke. thanks to his efforts, he has written down more than a hundred thousand words of notes in his study over the past seven years. he has also compiled over one hundred folk songs in praise of brilliant mao tsetung thought.

fang chung-yu serves the people assiduously and did his best to meet the urgent needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants, no matter what the case. when seeds arrive at the cooperative, he experiments with them in pots to see if they germinate well. when he sells seeds to customers, he puts his pots on the counter and explains how fast the seeds germinate and how to nurse them.

although he is in his seventies fang chung-yu delivers goods to the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in this mountainous region for the convenience of the masses of the people. commune members praise him, saying: "fang chung-yu's heart is close to those of the poor and lower-middle peasants." following his example, the other shop assistants in the cooperative also deliver goods to the villages.

fang chung-yu has been assigned the glorious task of distributing chairman mao's works and chairman mao's portraits since 1965. one day, he and six other comrades in his cooperative crossed high mountains and arrived at a brigade where people of the yao

nationality live. they made their sales in the daytime and propagated mao tsetung thought at meetings in the evening. the yao nationality class brothers welcomed them as they would have greeted their own relatives. one elderly woman, with a portrait of chairman mao in her hands, said excitedly: "in the vicious old society, the kuomintang reactionaries and the landlords pressganged us and extorted levies and forced us to leave our homes and go to the mountains. they ruined our families. chairman mao saved us from the abyss of misery. he has led us along the socialist road. agricultural production has been growing and our population increases. today, chairman mao sends shop assistants to bring us what we need. chairman mao is truly our great liberator. exclamation" fang chung-yu felt that though the baskets he carried to send goods was an ordinary thing, it had great significance. what he brought to the poor and lower-middle peasants was chairman mao's warm concern for them.

because of his contributions to the people and the revolution, fang chung-yu was several times elected as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and an advanced worker in the county, administrative region and the province. though he has won great honour, he has not become conceited. he looks on the honour given him by the party and the people as an encouragement to make progress.

in 1968, fang chung-yu was elected a member of the revolutionary committee of kueitung county. his post changed, but he retained the qualities of the labouring people. after attending a meeting, he would go back to his cooperative to work as an ordinary labouring person or carry goods to the countryside.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, fang chung-yu retains his youthful revolutionary spirit. as the revolutionary cadres and masses in hunan province emulate him, he has made a new pledge: "i will redouble my efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and resolutely carry out chairman mao's brilliant instruction: 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people'. i will never forget class struggle. i will grasp revolution and promote production. i will make further efforts to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and dedicate my life to the realization of mankind's lofty ideal -- communism exclamation"

ARMY RANCH

Growth of Northwest China Army Ranch

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Apr. 2, 1970)

the fighters of the chinese people's liberation army working on the palikun grasslands in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, have had great success in rearing large numbers of fine army steeds over the past 15 years, by depending on invincible mao tsetung thought.

because of their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and their self-reliance and hard struggle, the iwu army ranch of the general logistics department of the p.l.a. has achieved a 92 per cent survival rate of the foals.

in august, 1954, a hundred or so p.l.a. fighters were assigned the task of setting up a horse ranch. firm in their loyalty to our great leader chairman mao, the fighters began from scratch. they made spades and put up thatched huts to shelter themselves from the snowstorms. braving the severe cold, they opened up virgin land and dug irrigation ditches during the day and in the evening they sat at earthen desks to study chairman mao's works. while they grazed the horses, small groups were sent out to find pastures deep in the mountains. after undergoing untold hardships, they succeeded in establishing several grazing grounds. thus they settled down on the palikun grasslands, which people used to describe as impossible for raising horses or tilling the land because of the severe cold weather and the long periods of frost.

because of the fighters' strenuous efforts the herds grew steadily, and they soon began to transfer animals to active service.

at that time however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agent peng teh-huai were feverishly pushing the bourgeois military line and wanted to close down the iwu army ranch. the fighters rose up to condemn peng teh-huai's heinous crimes and boldly defended chairman mao's proletarian line for army building. they declared: "our army ranch was established in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on hard struggle. we will not tolerate anything that runs counter to his teachings." they firmly carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and smashed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the herds continued to grow, and a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere prevailed on the ranch.

the palikun grasslands abound in the kind of grass the steeds like to eat. but in times of drought it withers and the pastureland turns into a desert. the fighters worked in the teeth of sandstorms and cold winds to reclaim land and build ditches by cutting into the mountains. they gathered grass seed and grew fodder themselves. as a result, the ranch has become more than self-sufficient in fodder, and this guarantees its rapid development.

palikun is high up and it is cold working in the open. also the weather is capricious. but the horse breeders boldly declare: "though we have to bear hardships, our hearts are full of sunshine, because we are raising horses for the revolution." once three colts contracted a serious illness. a uighur fighter, apuletze, a communist party member, following the example of chang szu-teh, took it upon himself to look after them. he carried water and fodder through the wind and snow during the daytime, and watered the animals and gave them medicine, despite the frost, at night. after a hard fight lasting forty days and nights, the three colts were returned to the herd, healthy and sound.

after careful comparisons, observation and study, the fighters at the ranch selected the palikun horses that had a long history behind them as the breed to propagate. they have scored praise-worthy successes, both in number and in quality, in breeding the palikun horse.

in the winter of 1966, sturdy mares reared by the eighth squad of the first company were ready for breeding. according to the old standards, a 30 to 40 per cent foaling rate in mares foaling for the first time was considered high. but, in line with chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the fighters went in all directions visiting

experienced old herdsmen. they conscientiously summed up the experience they gathered and took appropriate measures to surmount this difficult problem. as a result, 98 per cent of the mares were in foal.

to rear steeds that answer to actual battle requirements, the fighters have persisted in driving the horses twice a year, in summer and autumn, to alpine pastures more than 3,000 metres above sea level. they do this in order that the steeds might be trained to endure cold and hardships, to climb slopes and negotiate gullies and to feed on rough forage. in this way the fine qualities of the palikun horse will be enhanced. the new breed of palikun horse, grazed and reared in the wilderness and on high mountains, are highly appreciated in the army.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Central China Brigade Has Good Harvests by Following Chairman Mao's Policy of All-Round Development of Diversified Economy in Agriculture

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 1, 1970)

following chairman mao's great policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres of a production brigade in hunan province, central china, have scored remarkable all-round achievements in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fisheries through self-reliance and arduous struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution. thus they have made a contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the lupienshan brigade in chitung county in the hilly region in southern hunan has become an advanced unit in learning from the tachai brigade, a national pace-setter in agriculture.

the cultural revolution of the past three years or more has brought tremendous changes to the brigade. in 1969, its per-hectare yield of rice averaged 6.9 tons, surpassing the target set in the national programme for the development of agriculture. the total output of the lily flowers (a kind of vegetable) was 38 tons, double that of the year before the cultural revolution. per-hectare yield of ginned cotton was 750 kilogrammes.

forestry, livestock breeding, sideline occupations and fisheries have developed. the brigade planted trees on 53 hectares of hilly land. an animal husbandry farm was run. medicinal herbs growing, brick-making and fourteen other sideline occupations are being carried on. the annual catch of pond fish totalled five tons. the collective funds accumulated were a dozen times higher than before the cultural revolution. the poor and lower-middle peasants say: "mao tsetung thought shines brightly and the socialist road is broader and broader."

the lupienshan brigade is a lily flowers growing centre in hunan. because of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the brigade had to rely on state for food grain and loans before the cultural revolution. it was in the

second half of 1966 that the brigade was swept by the strong wind of the great proletarian cultural revolution. guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the poor and lower-middle peasants launched a mass campaign to learn from the tachai brigade and became determined to change the face of their brigade in five years so as to provide grain for the state.

at the time, some people argued that since the soil in lupien was pebbly and there was little good arable land, conditions were unfavourable for growing grain and it was better to grow the lily flower. as this question of whether to take grain or money as the key link was a major issue concerning which road to take -- the socialist or the capitalist road -- the brigade party branch organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members to study chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and criticize the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as stressing side-line occupations to the neglect of agriculture and putting money in command. this heightened the socialist consciousness of the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members.

the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we farm for the sake of the revolution. even though our soil is pebbly and we have little arable land, we must still contribute grain to the state."

acting upon chairman mao's great teaching that irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture, the brigade party branch gave first place to solving the problem of water. in the winter of 1966, it led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in declaring war against nature, by building a reservoir in a valley between two high, steep mountains. blasting was not feasible because the mountainsides were steep and the boulders were hard. they worked with pickaxes, hammers and chisels. they carried earth by shoulder-pole from one and a half kilometres away. after four months of hard work, they built the reservoir by cutting through two steep slopes and removing a hillock. it could irrigate some 27 hectares of land and enabled the brigade to solve in the main the problem of water.

next, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members expanded the acreage of arable land, turning arid land into paddy fields where conditions permitted. they switched from single cropping to double cropping and grew more green manure crops. this enabled the brigade to increase grain output by big margins. its average per-hectare grain yield increased from 6.1 tons in 1968 to about 7 tons in 1969, surpassing the target set in the national programme for the development of agriculture.

this considerable increase in grain output laid the foundation for developing forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries. the brigade party branch mapped out a plan for expanding the acreage devoted to the lily flower and for developing side occupations. in carrying out the plan, problems arose as to whether more land and fertilizer should be given to growing the lily flower or to growing grain, and whether priority should be given to growing lily flowers and to side occupations or to growing grain.

the party branch organized the commune members to study chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they summed up their experience and drew the lesson from their work and found the solution to their problems. they

reclaimed some 13 hectares of pebble-strewn land for growing lily flowers. the acreage sown to this plant increased from 19 hectares in 1965 to 29 hectares, with a rise in the per-hectare yield of from 735 kilogrammes in 1965 to 1,305 kilogrammes in 1969.

on the basis of the year by year increase in grain output, they made big efforts to plant trees that brought in income and also industrial crops and built pens and sties for sheep and pigs and other animals and poultry runs.

as a result of this growth of forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries, agriculture is furnished with more manure, draught animals and funds, thus laying the groundwork for further increases in grain output. the successive good years were crowned with a bumper harvest in agriculture in 1969, giving the brigade a total grain output of 225 tons. after laying aside enough grain for the commune members and for collective storage, the brigade made contributions to the state in 1969 by selling 5 tons of surplus grain, in addition to selling to the state 38 tons of lily flower.

South China Brigade Wins 13 Good Harvests in Succession

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 1, 1970)

guided by mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of a production brigade in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, have had good harvests of grain and timber every year since 1957. lying in a forest in hsichaoping county, the yaoshan brigade has also achieved great success in animal husbandry.

the brigade of some 280 households of yao and han people has supplied the state with 30,000 cubic metres of timber, 75 tons of tea oil and large quantities of tung oil and bamboo over the past 13 years. since 1957 it has produced enough grain for its population and a surplus.

per-hectare grain yield has quadrupled since liberation, reaching six tons in 1969. the brigade has sold the state more than 950 tons of surplus grain in the last 13 years. increased grain output stimulated expansion of animal husbandry. the brigade now has some 440 head of cattle and 320 pigs.

the yaoshan brigade is located in a mountainous region. the brigade's 60 hectares of paddy fields are scattered in more than 80 gullies spread over dozens of kilometres. most of the fields were low-yielding.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other members of the brigade were determined to transform the fields with the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. they dug ditches, levelled the land, improved the soil and introduced intensive farming. in this way, they overcame the natural obstacles of this cold mountainous region and succeeded in expanding the area under double-cropping rice and raising grain output.

while the revolutionary masses and cadres were expanding grain and timber production, the renegade, hidden traitor

and scab liu shao-chi and his agents intervened by pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line aimed at restoring capitalism in the countryside. it took the form in yaoshan of "parcelling out parts of the forests to individual households" and felling trees for "land reclamation". but the communist party branch of the brigade led the party members and the poor and lower-middle peasants in firmly resisting this sinister trend.

while expanding grain production, they launched large-scale afforestation campaigns in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "cover the country with trees."

eighty per cent of the mountains in yaoshan lacked trees. the brigade members braved cold wind and rain every winter-spring to plant trees. with the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they have covered more than 360 mountains with trees. the afforested area comes to 2,266 hectares.

Central China Production Brigade Sticks to Road to Socialism

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 1, 1970)

led by the brigade communist party branch the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chihsingling production brigade in chitung county, hunan province, central china have persisted in advancing along the road of collectivization pointed out by chairman mao and fought nature and the class enemy. as a result, the collective economy has been consolidated and production has steadily developed.

the brigade's per-hectare yield of grain reached nearly seven tons in 1969, and its total output quadrupled that of 1953. the brigade is now one of the advanced "in agriculture, learn from tachai" units in hunan.

before liberation, the brigade was a poor mountain village which had a population of over 200 and less than 12 hectares of paddy fields scattered in gullies. some of these fields were so small that even an ox could not be used to plough and the soil was extremely poor. around 2.2 tons was the usual per-hectare yield. for generations the poor and lower-middle peasants there had been cruelly exploited and suppressed by the landlord class and lived a life of misery.

after liberation, under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants in chihsingling became masters of their own destiny. in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "get organized", hsiao fang-hsu, the present brigade party branch secretary, led his family and eight other poor peasant households in 1953 in setting up the first mutual-aid team in the township. he became the team's leader.

at the time, a handful of class enemies got a few rich peasants who had a serious tendency towards capitalism together and formed another "mutual-aid team" in an attempt to counter hsiao fang-hsu's mutual-aid team. but the poor and lower-middle peasants had wills of iron. united as one, they worked hard and steadily developed the team's production. thus the conspiracy of the handful of class enemies fell through.

thus been transformed into fertile farmland giving high and stable yields, with an output of more than six tons of rice per hectare.

meanwhile, taking the tachai brigade as their example, the poor and lower-middle peasants reclaimed the barren hills and built terraced fields.

in the winter of 1968, the poor and lower-middle peasants led by hsiao fang-hsu braved the severe cold and went to a steep stone-strewn hillside which was covered with a thin layer of soil. in order to create terraced fields a five-foot-high stone ridge had to be built and soil had to be carried from elsewhere. the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with mao tsetung thought feared neither hardship nor death. working hard all one winter and spring, they levelled a hilltop, built one hectare of rice fields and more than 80 stone ridges whose combined length totalled one and a half kilometres.

in april 1969, the poor and lower-middle peasants were inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress. they worked hard for three more months to create nearly another hectare of farmland. this reclaimed land gave a good harvest last year.

in order to conduct the water of a stream uphill, the brigade's heroic poor and lower-middle peasants started work on a canal winding around the hills.

this project involved a stupendous effort. hsiao fang-hsu led the poor and lower-middle peasants in cutting through the hills and removing the stones. after several months' effort, involving over 800 cubic metres of stone-and earth-work, they completed the winding two-kilometre-long canal.

then they began to build a pumping station. ignoring the cold weather the poor and lower-middle peasants worked in the rapid stream. some carried stones, others piled up sandbags and still others put up wooden planks. they took only a little over ten days to complete the pumping station. thirteen hectares of rice fields were brought under irrigation.

side by side with their endeavours to increase grain production the poor and lower-middle peasants of chinsingling exerted great efforts in afforestation. in the past few years they have planted about 66 hectares of barren hills with firs, pines, tung-oil trees and fruit trees. they also set up grain processing, straw mat, brick and tile, and farm implement workshops. the collective economy has become consolidated and the standard of living for members of the brigade is rising year by year. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other brigade members say: "the road of the tachai brigade leads to victory and happiness exclamation"

(footnote one: "san tzu yi pao" means extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

footnote two: "four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.)

in 1954, hsiao fang-hsu's mutual-aid team expanded and formed an agricultural producers' cooperative.

in 1956, when the chihsingling agricultural producers' cooperative was being consolidated and developed the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the county stirred up an evil trend aimed at drastically slashing the number of cooperatives. a handful of landlords and rich peasants in chihsingling incited a few peasants with a serious tendency towards capitalism to withdraw from the cooperative. when the poor and lower-middle peasants called on party branch secretary hsiao fang-hsu, he told them of his family's history which had been full of suffering. he said: "my father and grandfathers were farm-hands in that vicious old society. when i was ten, i went begging with my elder brother. as we passed the landlord's door, he set his dog on us. the beast bit my brother's leg which bled badly. for hitting the dog once, the landlord beat his face black and blue. because we couldn't pay the rent, the landlord threw us out of our thatched hut one lunar new year's eve. we poor people suffered every bitterness of exploitation and suppression in the old society. we must not be hurled back into misery". he said with emphasis: "we must stamp out this evil trend and resolutely take the road to socialism pointed out by chairman mao."

the poor and lower-middle peasants, led by the party branch of the brigade, resolutely fought the handful of class enemies and stamped out the evil trend to withdraw from the cooperative that the latter had stirred up. the socialist position in chihsingling was strengthened and farming was greatly developed. grain output in 1957 on every hectare of land was above five tons, twice as much as in 1953.

when the country's national economy had temporary difficulties because of natural calamities for three successive years, the renegade liu shao-chi madly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. he stirred up the evil trend of "san tzu yi pao" (footnote one) and the "four freedoms" (footnote two). the handful of class enemies in chihsingling also made trouble and advocated the system of fixing output quotas based on individual households. hsiao fang-hsu went from door to door talking to the poor and lower-middle peasants, with whom he recalled the misery in the days of individual farming and compared it with the happiness since collectivization. he got them to study chairman mao's writings and help them to arm themselves with mao tsetung thought. in the struggle between the two roads, the poor and lower-middle peasants firmly followed the socialist road. not a single inch of land was divided up. the class enemies' schemes to restore capitalism were smashed.

in 1964, our great leader chairman mao issued his great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", pointing out the orientation for the poor and lower-middle peasants in chihsingling. they resolutely followed the example of the tachai brigade, a national pace-setter in agriculture. displaying the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they started to improve the poor soil so as to get high grain yields.

all the brigade members, men and women, old and young, were out at work. they covered a layer of fertile soil on all the rice fields. the transformation of some 2.6 hectares of fields of deep mud was the most difficult job. these fields formerly yielded very little rice or even nothing. the peasants carried off the mud by shoulder-pole, replacing it with trees, bushes and sand and adding a layer of gravel topped by a layer of earth. all these fields of deep mud had

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Premier Chou En-lai, PLA Chief of General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Receive Delegation of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabian Gulf (Dhofar)

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, this afternoon received all members of the delegation of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf (dhofar) led by talal saad mahmoud, member of the executive committee of the general command of the front. premier chou en-lai and chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister, and wu hsiao-ta, a leading member of chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Cables UN Secretary-General U Thant

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public to the press here his cable of april 1 to u thant, secretary-general of the united nations organization.

full text follows:

new york

mr. secretary-general,

i have the honour to draw your high attention and that of the united nations to my march 20, 1970 statement and march 23, 1970 declaration, of which the full texts will reach you shortly. in these texts you will find the justification for my keeping the legal position as head of state of cambodia and for the dissolution by the head of state of the treacherous government headed by general lon nol. that government, which has become illegal since its dissolution on march 23, has just asserted to the united nations that i had been deposed "according to constitution" and in conformity with "the will of the khmer people". if you read the text of the constitution of cambodia you will not fail to see that none of its provisions allows the parliament and still less the government to depose the head of state whose person, like that of the sovereign, is, says the same constitution, "sacred and inviolable". so if the people really wanted to terminate my mandate they could do it only by means of a national referendum, which, as stipulated

in our constitution, can be held in cases of nation-wide disputes. the march 18, 1970 coup d'etat group in phnom penh has imputed to me the following three principal crimes: first, "favouritism" in my regime; second, "corruption" in my family; third, "treason" for the benefit of foreign countries. in this connection i draw the attention of the united nations to the declaration of human rights which grants everyone the right to defend himself before appropriate institutions when he is accused of some misdeed. now in my case the reactionary usurpers of state power in phnom penh have denied me this right to make my defence before the people, and the same reactionaries have once again violated our constitution by forbidding me to set foot on the soil of my motherland till the end of my life. besides i want to point out to you that if my regime was one of "favouritism", then lon nol, sirik matak and company should have set an example by refusing the multiple honours, prerogatives and privileges that they had for many years incessantly received or even asked for from me (i have in mind sirik matak as regards his nomination as ambassador in peking, then in tokyo and then in manila). as regards the corruption of my family which allegedly has an enormous sum of money in foreign banks, i authorize the united nations to make investigations everywhere in order to find out where this wealth could have been hidden. i myself would hope to uncover this wealth because at present it is solely thanks to the friendly hospitality of the people's republic of china that my family and myself do not die of hunger or cold. as to my treason for the benefit of a third country the united nations knows perfectly well that it is inconceivable. in conclusion, allow me to emphasize that the secretary-general and the united nations organization should refrain from recognizing the lon nol government and consequently from admitting into the u.n.o. the "permanent representatives" or other delegations which would be "accredited" or "sent" by men of the march 18, 1970 coup d'etat.

if your excellency and your organization would not recognize that i am still the legal head of state of cambodia or would not receive the diplomats or delegations that would be accredited by me, nor will you have the right to support my enemies who represent nobody other than themselves. in this regard allow me to give you some illustrative passages from news dispatches of march 30 and 29, the writers of which can not be suspected of being pro-communist:

dispatch sent by jeff williams

phnom penh, cambodia - march 30 (a.p.) -- "riotous demonstrations have erupted in dozens of cambodian towns and villages as the nation chooses sides in the aftermath of the overthrow of norodom sihanouk. the cambodian army has moved troops into major trouble spots to quell demonstrations against the new government and to prevent the explosion of fury from growing into civil war. sihanouk was toppled ... march 18 ... and a ... stunned people are only now beginning to react ... this has brought the army into confrontation with the cambodian people in several instances and many cambodians have been killed ... more dangerous for the new government's fragile hold on power are reports from informed ... sources that some units are defecting to sihanouk's side ... pro-sihanouk elements -- have struck back violently. the government has pictured much of this as vietcong activity. typical was the suggestion released by the government that three columns of vietcong troops were marching on phnom penh. first hand evidence gathered in cambodia's provinces by the associated press show that it is organized sihanouk supporters who are ready to march on the capital, not vietcong troops ... pictures of sihanouk (in kompong cham) still hang in front of virtually every shop and house. the uprising at kompong cham,

while the most violent so far, is not an isolated example ... roadblocks hastily made from rocks and oil drums are found every few miles ... police ... said they were to block the pro-sihanouk not vietcong troops ... the police cannot easily turn against pro-sihanouk demonstrators from their own town ... (the police) told the associated press the mob was too large."

i now quote francois mazure of the a.f.p.:

phnom penh, march 29 ... "the cambodian capital ... is now completely cut off from the rest of the world. all the frontiers, it was learned, have been closed and it is now impossible to leave cambodia by road or to thailand, by railway ... eyewitnesses declared that they had seen many corpses of civilians where the clashes had been most violent."

your excellency and the u.n.o. will see from what these american and western observers themselves admit that the lon nol "government" is far from having a solid basis and much less a popular basis; it controls only phnom penh and this, too, is due to a reign of terror imposed by its army on the people; it calls itself "born of the people" but is in fact completely cut off from the people and the provinces, and it does not hesitate to send armoured cars to repress unarmed opponents (including women, elderly people and children) and savagely and cowardly strafe them with machine-guns. the conscience of the united nations should revolt against such barbarity which alone suffices to keep the lon nol regime forever outside your organization. in any case the united nations should guard against interfering with cambodia in an affair which, as far as our disputes are concerned, only involves the khmer people and which, as far as the deterioration of peace in one of the three countries of indo-china is concerned, only involves the signatories of the 1954 geneva agreements. the only culprit responsible for this deterioration and for the war in indo-china is the u.s.a., a permanent member (what a mockery) of the security council of the united nations, which has deliberately and cynically violated the geneva agreements aforementioned. if the united nations wants to have peace and stability in indo-china on a legal basis, it should enjoin the u.s.a. to withdraw its military and imperialist forces from the three countries of indo-china and leave indo-china to herself as is explicitly stated in spirit and in letter in the 1954 geneva agreements. as far as my country is concerned, i can affirm that the day when the u.s.a. withdraws all its armed forces from south viet nam, the political crisis in phnom penh will disappear ipso facto, because the "power" of lon nol-sirik matak (just like that of thieu-ky in saigon) will not last more than 24 hours in the face of the legal power of the people and peace, too, will be restored ipso facto in my country as well as in the other two countries of indo-china.

in conclusion, allow me to request that the united nations leave the seat of cambodia in the united nations vacant until the day when the khmer people "say the last word" at the end of their current struggle for the return of our state to constitutional legality and peace.

mr. secretary-general, please accept the assurances of my highest and most fraternal consideration.

n. sihanouk
head of state of cambodia

peking, april 1, 1970

Cambodian Rightist Coup D'Etat Clique Tries to Maintain Reactionary Rule by Sanguinary Fascist Suppression

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1970)

_____ panic-stricken in face of the strong resistance of the cambodian people, the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique has laid bare its fascist nature in frantically suppressing the demonstrators in the past few days in a vain hope to maintain its tottering reactionary rule.

western news agencies and newspapers reported that on the orders of the cambodian coup d'etat authorities, the cambodian armed forces resorted to violent suppression of the masses of demonstrators and even sent armoured cars to machinegun the masses who resisted the coup d'etat authorities, creating many incidents of bloodshed successively. according to a.f.p., the coup d'etat authorities dared not announce officially the "casualty figures" in the suppression. but eye-witnesses said that "all the dead are civilians", and "the injured continued to crowd into the hospitals". a high-ranking officer of the coup d'etat authorities admitted that "because the troops use weapons to deal with" the demonstrators, "the details of the casualties are being censored".

in a report delayed by the press censorship, u.p.i. gave an account of the suppression of the masses of demonstrators as revealed by an officer of the coup d'etat authorities in takeo province. the report said that on march 29 and 30 the reactionary armed forces in takeo province fired at the demonstrators and as a result over 220 demonstrators were killed or wounded. on the afternoon of march 29, the reactionary armed forces killed at least 60 persons and wounded 70 others within five minutes.

a phnom penh dispatch carried by the british paper "telegraph" on march 31 revealed some of the sanguinary crimes committed by the troops of the coup d'etat clique in suppressing the people's struggle in kompong cham. the report said: "at least 27 people, including women and children, were killed and about 70 injured when panicky cambodian soldiers fired indiscriminately, and at point blank range, into a crowd in the town of kompong cham in eastern cambodia." describing the bloody suppression of the masses of demonstrators by the reactionary troops, the report said: "at the place where it occurred, a constricted road junction in the city centre, large quantities of lime have been spread where bodies and blood lay. piles of shoes and sandals and some headgear lie among the debris in the gutter. the buildings behind are spattered with the pockmarks of bullets. it is clear from the layout of the junction that the soldiers could have been no more than a few feet from the crowd when they fired."

the sanguinary suppression carried out by the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique did not cow the cambodian people who are daring to struggle, but on the contrary, aroused fiercer resistance of the masses of people. in a recent report on the people's struggle in kompong cham province, east cambodia, a u.s. newspaper correspondent confirmed that the people there universally support samdech norodom sihanouk, and "showed their smoldering hatred" for the coup d'etat clique. the u.s. "international herald tribune" carried on march 31 a despatch from its correspondent in kompong cham on the previous day, saying that he and two other correspondents arrived in kompong cham town a few hours

after the outrage on march 27. on their way, he wrote, "villagers stuck pictures of sihanouk in our faces and asked in guttural french if we were for him. they backed up their fury with machetes, sharp farm tools and clubs. a few were armed with french and czech rifles. we nodded assent and they pounded our backs and whooped us on our way." quoting the "provincial governor" of the coup d'etat authorities in this province, the dispatch said that the cambodians taking part in the resistance in this area were "between 20,000 and 40,000, mostly peasants".

another u.s. news agency reported that in takeo province where the reactionary troops carried out frenzied suppression, more than 2,000 demonstrators armed with machete blades, axes and clubs fought heroically with the reactionary troops on march 29 and broke into a district headquarters near the provincial capital, smashing furniture and burning records.

a.f.p. reported that in prek kak plantation, 70 miles northeast of phnom penh, an impressive demonstration was held on march 29 by the plantation workers to oppose the coup d'etat clique. angry workers seized 12 trucks of the plantation.

the cambodian people's struggle against the pro-american right-wing clique is spreading rapidly. they are determined to make the coup d'etat clique pay the blood debt.

Cambodian Rightist Coup D'Etat Clique Intensifies Persecution of Chinese Residents in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1970)

the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique is resorting to vile means and directing its hatchetmen to force the chinese residents in cambodia by means of threats to adopt an "attitude of support" towards the coup d'etat authorities. it is also plotting to compel the youths among the chinese residents to serve as its cannon fodder. this is another serious step in persecuting the chinese nationals in cambodia following the outrages on their shops and houses by hooligans under the instruction of the cambodian right-wing clique not long ago.

it was reported that at the bidding of the rightist clique, the right-wing paper "cambodian national salvation daily" which came into being just after the coup d'etat, published an editor's note on march 27, openly compelling the chinese residents with threats to propose a "motion of support" to the coup d'etat clique. on march 30, it printed a "message to the chinese merchants residing in cambodia", compelling the chinese residents still more flagrantly to define their "attitude of support" for the coup d'etat authorities.

what must particularly be pointed out is that the "director" of the above-mentioned right-wing paper in a letter made public yesterday blatantly declared, "i have received orders to arm 100 youths among the chinese residents with weapons provided by the authorities concerned to ensure the security of the capital." in a signed letter the same day, this right-wing paper induced the chinese residents to step up political and military training and to "take part in battle".

all facts demonstrate that the cambodian right-wing clique has met with more and more powerful opposition from the cambodian

people and found the going tougher and tougher with each passing day after it staged the coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, at the instigation of u.s. imperialism. under such circumstances, the cambodian right-wing clique went so far as to instruct its hatchetmen to compel the chinese residents to "support" it and even drive them to serve as its cannon fodder. such acts of the rightist clique not only constitute a grave encroachment upon the chinese residents' legitimate rights and personal safety in cambodia but are also aimed at sowing discord in the relations between the chinese and cambodian peoples and undermining their profound friendship. this intrigue newly hatched by the cambodian rightist clique in persecuting of the chinese residents is worthy of being watched seriously by people.

Vietnamese Army Paper Acclaims Cambodian People's Struggle Against Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Clique

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 1, 1970)

the cambodian people's struggle against the lon nol-sirik matak clique has struck terror into the hearts of u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the puppet clique, said the paper of the viet nam people's army "quan doi nhan dan" in a commentary today.

the lon nol-sirik matak clique is sliding down the road of colluding with u.s. imperialism against the people and is arousing the resolute resistance and burning indignation of the entire khmer people.

the commentary noted that the patriotic struggle of the dauntless cambodian people is growing daily. in response to the call of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, the buddhist monks, workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals and small traders in the towns and countryside are rising in struggle against the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique.

the lon nol-sirik matak clique, it added, called out armoured cars to suppress the demonstrators and ordered the police to open fire at the demonstrating masses, killing or wounding many of them. instead of stamping out the mass struggle, such flagrant fascist acts only made it grow and expand.

in the face of the developments in cambodia, the nixon administration and the lon nol-sirik matak clique are thrown into dismay and are plotting against the patriotic struggle of the khmer people. while proclaiming martial law, urgently calling up the reserves and moving out troops and police to suppress the mass struggle, the pro-american ultra-right faction in cambodia has been doing its utmost to distort the truth and continues to slander the vietnamese people and the vietnamese nationals residing in cambodia in an attempt to divert the attention of public opinion and pave the way step by step for u.s. imperialism to intervene in cambodia.

in conclusion the commentary said that the cambodian people are maintaining vigilance against the schemes of the enemy and direct the spearhead of their struggle at u.s. imperialism and the pro-american ultra-right faction. they are strengthening their unity within the national united front of kampuchea and, in response to head of state samdech norodom sihanouk's call for national salvation, are determined to carry the just cause of cambodia through to complete victory.

in another commentary published on march 29, "quan doi nhan dan" condemned the crimes committed by u.s. imperialism and the cambodian right-wing clique against the cambodian people.

the commentary revealed that the u.s. aggressive chieftains are plotting to send back to cambodia the traitor and u.s. lackey son ngoc thanh and other u.s. lackeys in thailand, who were all condemned and repudiated by the khmer people, to work for the lon nol-sirik matak clique.

the commentary pointed out that the farther the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys slide down the criminal path, the more they will be resisted by the khmer people. struggles of the patriotic people of all strata have broken out in kompong cham province, kampot province which is close to the capital phnom penh, and other places.

the commentary said that the vietnamese people and their armed forces warmly acclaim the indomitable fighting spirit of the cambodian people of all strata. it expressed the conviction that the khmer people will certainly overthrow the lon nol-sirik matak clique, the u.s. lackey, and defeat all the aggressive plots of u.s. imperialism.

Cambodian Rightist Coup D'Etat Clique Forces Students to Join Army to Suppress People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1970)

the panic-stricken cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, faced with the valiant struggle of the cambodian people, openly ordered the closure of universities to force the students to join the army and serve as its cannon-fodder for suppressing the people.

according to the western news agencies, all students between the ages of 20 and 24 are subject to conscription. it was reported that up to now about one half of all cambodian university students have been compelled to join the army. those who have not yet enlisted are undergoing "training" and will be forced to join up soon.

the rightist coup d'etat clique was reportedly setting up a "special force of volunteers" to coordinate with regular army in suppressing the just struggle of the people. the clique recently claimed that it had called up three battalions with some 700 men each. a report said that "thousands of intellectuals, students and youth" in phnom penh were compelled to join the so-called cambodia "defence" forces. the clique boasted that the "recruiting" will be "continued".

earlier, lon nol, chieftain of the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, announced the enlistment of more than 10,000 recruits. he ordered army reservists to report for active service at once and all ex-servicemen to report immediately to nearby army barracks.

the army expansion is being carried out by the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique on a large scale in an attempt to put down the people's resistance brutally with force so as to maintain its reactionary rule. such a step of the clique is merely lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet and will only accelerate its doom.

"Voice of Vietnam" Radio Exposes Cambodian Right-Wing Coup Clique's Demand for Entry of UN, International Commission into Cambodia

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 2, 1970)

the "voice of viet nam" radio pointed out in a commentary yesterday that the demand for the entry of the united nations and the international commission into cambodia by the lon nol-sirik matak clique which is strongly opposed by the khmer people is a new trick of the united states and the coup clique and is aimed at diverting public opinion and distorting and suppressing the patriotic struggle of the khmer people.

the radio said that at a press conference in phnom penh on march 30, lon nol disclosed that the coup clique had demanded the resumption of activities of the international commission and demanded that the united nations send an observers' team to cambodia to investigate so-called "vietnamese communist aggression against cambodia".

the u.s. trick of slanderously accusing other people of "aggression" in order to justify or cover up its own intervention and aggression in other countries can fool nobody, the radio pointed out.

"facing boycott by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, vigorous opposition by the khmer people and strong denunciation by the world public opinion, the lon nol-sirik matak clique finds itself in a rickety position and isolated at home and abroad," the radio said. "the lon nol-sirik matak clique wants to introduce into the country the united nations and the international commission for no other purpose than to avert its own imminent collapse."

the radio recalled that as early as in 1964, samdech norodom sihanouk had denounced and rejected u.n. intervention in indo-china. on august 30, 1964, head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the royal cambodian government and both houses of the cambodian parliament issued a joint statement denouncing the united nations for shelving the indictment brought by cambodia to the u.n. security council against the border disputes created by the united states and the saigon puppet regime.

the radio reiterated the unshakable stand of the vietnamese people to maintain and further strengthen the fraternal, good neighbourly relations with cambodia on the basis of respecting cambodia's independence, sovereignty, neutrality, territorial integrity within the current boundaries, the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china.

"and now, in the face of the arch enemy, u.s. imperialism, the vietnamese people are determined to strengthen their unity with the khmer and laotian people to carry forward the struggle for independence and freedom of the indo-chinese nations," the radio said.

it expressed the belief that "the khmer people with their traditions and experience of struggle definitely will not be deceived by the vicious divisive plots and tricks. the khmer people are intensifying their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs; they are fighting to negate the march 18 coup and to defend their policy of independence, peace and neutrality."

In conclusion, the radio said that with the vigorous support of the indo-chinese people and the progressive people the world over, the patriotic struggle in cambodia is developing vigorously and will surely be victorious.

Cambodian People Kill Brother of Coup D'Etat Chieftain Lon Nol

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

the cambodian people of kompong cham province rose up recently, attacked and killed the reactionary police commissioner hin nil, younger brother of lon nol, chieftain of the rightist coup d'etat clique. the people are indignant over the u.s. imperialist-machinated coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk staged by the rightist clique.

according to a western bourgeois paper report, a group of people in kompong cham province made a surprise attack on hin nil on march 28. burning with deep hatred, they stabbed him again and again with knives and killed this reactionary police chieftain.

the paper added that "the news has not been announced in cambodia", and the rightist coup d'etat clique dared not "discuss the effects, either on opinion ... or on lon nol and his supporters".

earlier, the people masses in kompong cham province killed two "members of parliament" of the coup d'etat clique with sticks.

all these give ample credence to the fact that the cambodian people find the criminal acts of the rightist coup d'etat clique absolutely intolerable. according to western news agency reports, even in phnom penh, the coup d'etat chieftains can only live by relying on the protection of armoured cars and bayonets.

Vietnam News Agency Refutes Cambodian Coup Clique's Anti-Vietnam Rumors

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 1, 1970)

the viet nam news agency was authorized to issue a statement today refuting the rumours spread by the lon nol-sirik matak coup group of cambodia about what it called viet nam's "intervention" in and "aggression" against cambodia. the statement pointed out that the rumours were fabricated to distort the cambodian people's just struggle and cover up the coup group's bloody suppression of the cambodian people.

the statement said: "since march 11, 1970, the reactionaries in cambodia have launched a frenzied campaign against viet nam, slandering the latter for aggression against cambodia, with a view to covering up the march 18 coup d'etat to depose cambodian head of state norodom sihanouk and to undermine the independence, peace and neutrality of the kingdom of cambodia and the national interests of the cambodian people.

"seeing through the sinister designs of the united states and the coup group, the cambodian people have warmly responded to the sacred appeal of samdech norodom sihanouk and risen

up against the lon nol-sirik matak clique. in face of such a situation, the coup group spread rumours alleging that the vietnamese people have 'instigated and directed pro-sihanouk demonstrations' in cambodia, and that 'north viet nam and the viet cong have attacked six cambodian frontier provinces'."

the statement pointed out that in spreading these rumours, the cambodian coup group "aims at distorting the cambodian people's just struggle and covering up the coup group's bloody suppression of khmer patriots. it also aims at undermining the militant solidarity among the indo-chinese peoples now fighting against their common enemy, u.s. imperialism, and covering up the armed intervention and aggression by the u.s. and its lackeys against cambodia and the use of cambodian territory by the united states to fight the vietnamese people."

the statement said: "the viet nam news agency flatly rejects the cambodian coup-makers' false allegations regarding viet nam. the unswerving policy of the d.r.v.n. government toward cambodia is to strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia within her existing borders, and to maintain and develop the relations of fraternal friendship and good neighbourliness on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the 1954 geneva agreements on indo-china."

"the odious allegations of the lon nol-sirik matak group can in no way cover up its crime of serving the united states in opposing the cambodian people," the statement concluded.

Cambodian Rightist Coup Clique in League with US and Saigon Puppets Attacks South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique is colluding more and more flagrantly with the u.s. forces and the puppet south vietnamese authorities to attack the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces by conducting a "joint campaign" in the viet nam-cambodia border areas.

a d.p.a. dispatch on april 1 said that last week, three battalions of the south vietnamese puppet troops in collaboration with the army of the cambodian coup authorities attacked the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces at the viet nam-cambodia border. the u.s. aggressor troops "also violated cambodian territory several times". the u.s. "international herald tribune" carried a dispatch on march 30, conceding that the south viet nam puppet troops and "armoured personnel carriers again penetrated cambodian territory yesterday (march 28) and engaged the enemy soldiers (meaning the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces) on the edge of pak nam forest". "the operation was being conducted with the active cooperation of the cambodian army". "two battalions of cambodian troops" participated in the operation. quoting sources of the u.s.-saigon puppet clique, a u.p.i. report confirmed that on march 27, the south vietnamese puppet troops had made use of cambodian soil to attack the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, that this was done "with the prior approval of the cambodian military authorities", and that at the same time, "american commanders along the entire cambodian frontier had been ordered to coordinate their activities with the cambodians".

the report added that the recent attacks on the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces were "made following consultations between south vietnamese (puppet) and cambodian officers on coordination of tactics". reporting from a place near the cambodian prey voa outpost, an a.p. correspondent recently revealed that a secret meeting was held inside cambodian territory by u.s., south vietnamese (puppet) and cambodian officers. the report said: "american and south vietnamese (puppet) officers met with the chief of a cambodian military outpost here on march 28 and exchanged pleasantries that they hoped would open the way for more significant talks along the frontier between cambodia and south viet nam". the u.s. "advisor" colonel terrell who attended the meeting said that the orders he received were "to encourage meeting between vietnamese and cambodians". he added: "now they know there are high-ranking officials willing to meet them on cambodian soil." the report also disclosed: "there apparently have been many informal contacts between cambodians and local south vietnamese (puppet) troops".

facts show that despite the deliberated posture made by the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique on "continuing the practice of neutralist policy", it has perpetrated the criminal deeds of colluding with the u.s.-saigon puppet clique to oppose the vietnamese and cambodian people. the u.s.-saigon puppet clique has already been badly battered by the vietnamese people with their iron fists, and, by collaborating with it, the cambodian rightist clique will certainly not come to any better end.

Permanent Representative of Cambodia to UNO Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

huot sambath, permanent representative of the kingdom of cambodia to the united nations organization, arrived here yesterday for consultation with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia.

Permanent Representative of Cambodia to UNO Cables UNO Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

huot sambath, permanent representative of the kingdom of cambodia to the united nations organization, today sent a cable to u thant, secretary-general of the u.n.o. the cable said: "as i have been summoned for consultation by samdech norodom sihanouk, legal head of state of cambodia, i will be temporarily absent from new york. during the whole period of my absence, the permanent delegation of cambodia temporarily suspends its activities. i avail myself of this opportunity to notify you that the lon nol government has been dissolved for crime of high treason by samdech norodom sihanouk, legal head of state of cambodia, since march 23, 1970".

CHINA AND KOREA

Premier Chou En-lai Will Pay Friendly Visit to Korea at Invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, will pay a friendly visit to korea in early april at the invitation of comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Ambassador to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 1, 1970)

kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, this afternoon received li yun-chuan, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was huh dam, first vice-minister of foreign affairs of korea.

LAOS

Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces Condemn US-Engineered Coup D'Etat in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

the alliance committee of laotian patriotic neutralist forces issued a statement on march 30 condemning the recent coup d'etat mastermined by the u.s. imperialists in cambodia, according to khaosan pathet lao.

the statement reads in full as follows:

over the past years, the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of the kingdom of cambodia, has helped check the u.s. imperialist policy of intervention and aggression in southeast asia, especially in indo-china. that is why the u.s. and its vassals have long used u.s. air force, and thai, saigon and american troops to make ceaseless provocative attacks against and encroachments upon cambodia's borders in an attempt to compel samdech norodom sihanouk and the khmer people to renounce their policy of neutrality. the u.s. imperialists have enticed and fostered the opposition groups in cambodia to undermine the security of that country. enjoying support from the entire khmer people, the peace and justice loving people in the world, especially the indo-chinese people, samdech norodom sihanouk has foiled the various sinister schemes of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen. on march 18, taking advantage of samdech norodom sihanouk's sojourn abroad, the u.s. imperialists and a handful of reactionary rightists in cambodia headed by lon nol, sirik matak and cheng

heng staged an illegal coup d'etat against the constitutional head of state, perpetrated barbarous repression of patriotic people, causing great tension in cambodia and aggravating the situation in indo-china and southeast asia.

these are acts of sabotage against cambodia's peace, independence and neutrality, a new step of war escalation of the u.s. in indo-china, and a grave menace to peace and security in southeast asia. these acts first of all are directed against the just struggles of the vietnamese, laotian and khmer peoples and aimed at turning cambodia into a u.s. colony of a new type and military base. however, these acts do not prove that the american imperialists and their stooges are strong, but only show up their weakness.

the coup d'etat mastermined by the u.s. imperialists is facing strong opposition from the khmer people, and the peace-loving people throughout the world, who starkly expose the sinister schemes of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen in cambodia, driving them into a defensive position, into confusion and utter isolation.

the alliance committee of the laotian patriotic neutralist forces vehemently condemns the march 18, 1970 coup d'etat staged by the u.s. imperialist henchmen in cambodia, and reaffirms the full support of the laotian patriotic neutralist forces to head of state of cambodia norodom sihanouk's march 20 statement and march 23 appeal to the khmer people, calling on them to drive away the u.s. imperialists, wipe out the coup makers headed by lon nol, sirik matak and cheng heng and defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cambodia. together with the laotian patriotic front and the rest of the laotian people, the laotian patriotic neutralist forces are resolved to further tighten their solidarity with the brotherly khmer people in fighting against the u.s. intervention and aggression and their henchmen in cambodia, laos and indo-china till final victory.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Rahman Clique's Exploitation of Malayan Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the malayan peasants by malay bureaucrat capital through the puppet "cooperation bank" was exposed in an article broadcast recently by the "voice of malayan revolution". the radio called on the peasants to take part in the people's armed struggle led by the communist party of malaya and overthrow the puppet regime.

the article pointed out that since its establishment, the puppet "cooperation bank" has obtained credits exceeding 50 million malayan dollars from the puppet "government". using this money extorted from the people, the puppet bank indulged in all kinds of speculations and made loans to the peasants at very high rates of interest so as to reap a huge profit. through fleecing and robbing the people by every vile means, the bank enabled a handful of malay bureaucrat-capitalists to become upstarts within a few years.

the article pointed out that the puppet "cooperation bank" used various tricks to deceive the people and carried out more systematic, all-round and ruthless exploitation of the peasant masses.

the poor peasants who have to live on debts, it said, must mortgage their land or other property and give presents to puppet officials before they can borrow money from the puppet "cooperation bank" through the "cooperatives". after the bank consented to extend a loan to the peasants, they have to make all kinds of payments including travelling and red-tape expenses.

the peasants can hardly repay their debts, and the puppet "cooperation bank" will use the opportunity to place them permanently under the heavy burden of debts and subject them to the enslavement and exploitation by malay bureaucrat capital, the article said.

it pointed out in conclusion that in order to get rid of the oppression and exploitation by the malay bureaucrat-capitalists and landlords, the peasants must join the working people throughout the country and, under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard the communist party of malaya, persist in armed struggle, completely smash the state machinery of the puppet authorities and establish a people's republic.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Leaves for Pakistan on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1970)

a chinese government economic and friendship delegation with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader, left peking by air today on a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the government of pakistan.

k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, left for home on the same plane.

among those at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of the departments concerned: han nien-lung, feng yung-shun, hsieh huai-teh, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min and ting hsi-lin.

m.a. jafri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy in china, and other embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Head of Rumanian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 1, 1970)

cornel burtica, head of the rumanian government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and napoleon fodor and leonin vasilescu, deputy heads of the delegation, left peking for home by air this morning.

among those seeing them off at the airport were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and other leading members of the departments concerned, including wang jun-sheng and li lien-ching.

also present at the airport was aurel duma, rumanian ambassador to china.

during their stay in china, cornel burtica, head, and napoleon fodor and leonin vasilescu, deputy heads of the rumanian delegation, visited shanghai and hangchow.

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITALIST TENDENCIES

Revolutionary Committees at Various Levels in Suich'ang Hsien, Chekiang Province, Arm the Masses with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 27, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of Suich'ang hsien, Chekiang, have organized themselves for repeated study of Mao's writings on classes and class struggle, set up a network of Mao thought study classes, held criticism meetings, and roused the masses to criticize the capitalist tendency, dealing a shattering blow to a small handful of class enemies who tried to sabotage the collective economy and undermine socialism.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Hangchow) Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "If socialism does not occupy the rural positions, capitalism will assuredly do so," the revolutionary committees at various levels in Suich'ang hsien, Chekiang Province, lead the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to continuously analyze the new trend of class struggle and, taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon, to relentlessly criticize the tendency toward capitalism, thereby further consolidating the socialist positions in the countryside.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in this hsien has developed in greater depth step by step. A new upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction emerges in the whole hsien. But the handful of class enemies do not take their defeat lying down. They will employ all possible means in a vain effort to sabotage the collective economy and undermine socialism.

After studying the new trend of class struggle, the hsien revolutionary committee organizes all its members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's brilliant articles on classes and class struggle. They understand more deeply that, throughout the historical stage of socialist society, there exists the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines and the socialist positions in the countryside cannot be consolidated if this problem is neglected. They adopt all possible means to educate the masses of commune members in the class struggle in relation to the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside.

For the past six months and more, Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types have been held and criticism meetings of varying magnitude called regularly at the hsien, commune and brigade levels, arousing the masses in various ways to criticize the tendency toward capitalism. Through these activities, a telling blow is dealt at the attack waged by the handful of class enemies, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated.

Revolutionary committees at various levels also pay close attention to helping the cadres and the masses see clearly the laws of the struggles between the two classes and the two roads in the countryside and take a firm hold of the initiative in the class struggle.

Ishan brigade, Hushan commune, was formerly known as a backward brigade. After revolutionary mass criticism had been carried out, the mental outlook of the people and the outlook of production completely changed. A bumper harvest of grain was reaped last year. When autumn harvesting and winter farming came to an end, some people wanted to go away to do some sidelines individually under the pretext of "diminishing the burden on the collective economy."

This state of affairs drew the close attention of the leading group of this brigade. They immediately made investigation and analysis and discovered that some class enemies were instigating the commune members to give up agriculture and to take up commerce and to go away to do sideline business individually. They grasped this new trend of class struggle and boldly mobilized the masses to disclose the class enemy's conspiracy, and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods of "theory of dying out of class struggle" and "four big freedoms," so that the masses were deeply educated in class struggle, showed closer concern and warmer love for the collective, and perseveringly followed the socialist orientation. Since winter last year and the ensuing spring, all manpower of this brigade was devoted to capital construction of farmland, so that preparations for farming and production were grasped earlier and better than any year in the past.

The hsien and communal revolutionary committee grasped this typical case, extensively talked about the protractedness and complexity of the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads, taught the cadres and the masses to overcome their ideas of peace and lethargy, and led them to

put on the table the new trends of class struggle, to strengthen their concept of class struggle and to enhance their consciousness in criticizing the tendency toward capitalism.

The revolutionary committees at various levels in this hsien perseveringly arm the cadres and the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and closely combine the criticism against the tendency toward capitalism with the carrying out of socialist education, and the criticism against revisionism with the fight against revisionism. "Three-recalling and three-comparing" activities are extensively carried out in all communes and brigades in the whole hsien, arousing the incomparable hatred of the commune members against capitalism and deepening their warm love for socialism. With their consciousness heightened, the cadres and the masses constantly use the viewpoint of class struggle to observe everything and analyze everything, consciously criticize the tendency toward capitalism, and unswervingly follow the socialist road.

Lufeng and Luhsi brigades in Chingchu commune are separated from each other by a hill and have almost similar natural conditions. But production in Lufeng brigade has always lagged behind that of Luhsi brigade. The difference in the average output of grain per mow was over 300 catties last year. Formerly, some people in Lufeng brigade always held that their production lagged behind because their brigade had high hills, cold water and thin surface soil. This year, after studying the editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee, the brigade's leading group organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," and led them to analyze the reason why they lagged behind in production. Through extensive presenting of facts and extensive discussion, all saw clearly that it was not because they had poor conditions but because they had slackened the class struggle and the handful of class enemies took the chance to secretly spread the capitalist idea of "attaching greater importance to side-production than to agriculture," so that collective production was disturbed and undermined.

These living facts of class struggle taught the commune members of Lufeng brigade an impressive lesson. They resolved to learn from Luhsi brigade and to catch up with it. Soon a political evening school was set up in their brigade, where the cadres and commune members unsparingly struggled against the bourgeois selfish ideas in their minds while criticizing the tendency toward capitalism. Their enthusiasm in socialist production surged to an unprecedented height. This year, the area of land planted to early rice has expanded by over 50 percent and spring farm work is being carried out enthusiastically.

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ECONOMY

Strict Practice of Economy Is of Vital Significance Politically

by

Shen Ch'in (沈勤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 30, 1970)

> Corruption and waste is a means by which the "small handful of class enemies" attack the proletariat. The struggle against extravagance and wasteful spending is a long-term struggle and must not slacken so long as there is still class struggle.--SCMP Ed.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Increase production, practice economy and combat extravagance and waste--this is of vital significance not only economically, but also politically."

However, some comrades look at the strict practice of economy only through the economic point of view, saying, "Isn't the practice of economy for the purpose of saving money?" This viewpoint is incompatible with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings about strict practice of economy.

Strict practice of economy and combat of waste is an acute, complex class struggle in the sphere of economy. Corruption and waste is one of the sinister means by which the handful of class enemies attack the proletariat. They madly squander away the State's money, audaciously perpetrate corruption and theft and carry out speculative activities, so as to realize their sinister conspiracy to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat politically through undermining the socialist economic base. If we do not treat the problem of economy through the viewpoint of class struggle and if we take economy as merely a means to "save a few coppers," and take no heed of the phenomena of extravagance and waste, we shall have fallen into the enemy's trap and, objectively, have played the role of helping the enemy to undermine the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Hard struggle is the nature of the proletariat, and the practice of extravagance and waste the nature of the bourgeoisie. Should we fight amidst hardship or practice extravagance and waste? This is an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

For a long time in the past, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i went all out to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, to advocate material incentives and used the bourgeois styles of extravagance to corrupt the revolutionary ranks, in a vain attempt to bring about

"evolution in peace" and to restore capitalism. Some people have been hit by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and, subsequently, advocate the counter-revolutionary revisionism politically and practice extravagance and waste economically. "Without the style of hard struggle, it is impossible to maintain a firm and correct political orientation." The day we forget to fight amid hardships is the time when "evolution in peace" begins. Our struggle against extravagance and waste is an important struggle of the proletariat to smash the corruption by the bourgeoisie.

Facts show that the policy of strictly practicing economy and combating waste is by no means for the purpose of only "saving a few coppers," but a major problem of whether the dictatorship of the proletariat can be consolidated or not and whether or not the State's political power will change its color. Only by arming ourselves with Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas about "self-reliance," "hard struggle" and "practice economy while making revolution," combining the practice of economy in running all enterprises with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and turning the course of practicing economy and combating waste into the course of using the proletarian ideology to defeat the bourgeois ideology, shall we be able to win the fight not only in front of the class enemy's iron bullets, but also in front of the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie.

The struggle between the strict practice of economy and the practice of extravagance and waste is a long-term struggle. We must not relax the struggle against extravagance and waste as long as the class struggle is still under way. We must firmly remember Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We will still have to observe the principle of diligence and frugality in the coming few decades," and forever uphold and develop the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardships and building the country through diligence and frugality.

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LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Chinch'eng Hsien, Shansi, Fully Relies on the Masses for Development of Local Industries

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 29, 1970)

By relying on their own effort, the people of Chinch'eng hsien, Shansi Province, have set up more than 100 small factories and mines. Ninety percent of the production brigades of the hsien have set up native chemical fertilizer plants, small collieries or plants for processing farm and sideline products.--SCMP Ed.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the revolutionary committees at various levels and the broad revolutionary masses of Chinch'eng hsien, Shansi Province, display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and arouse the masses to actively develop the hsien-operated small local industries.

There have now been established in the whole hsien 105 factories and mining enterprises dealing with 31 lines of trade, including coal production, steel refining, power generation, making of agricultural machines, repair of electrical appliances, making of native chemical fertilizers, bricks, tiles and cement, knitting of cotton fabrics, making of small metalware, ceramics and glasswares, printing, paper making, and medical preparations.

Of these, the industry of processing machines directly serving agricultural production has developed more quickly: The hsien has agricultural machine-building works, the communes have agricultural machines and farm tools repair plants, and the production brigades have set up farm tools repair stations, so that repair of farm tools is done in the brigade, medium repairs of agricultural machines are done in the commune and major repairs in the hsien. Two-thirds of the communes have power supply and over 90 percent of brigades have established native chemical fertilizer plants, small collieries or factories for processing agricultural sideline products.

Growing Up in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

The local small industries in Chinch'eng hsien have developed in the midst of violent struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Situated in Taihang Mountain district, this hsien has rich mineral resources of coal, iron, sulphur and aluminum. In the evil old society, industry had long remained undeveloped. In 1949, there were only 9 handicraft units in the whole hsien.

In 1958, inspired and guided by the general line of building socialism and the policy of "walking on both legs" as put forward by Chairman Mao, a mass campaign of vigorously running industries at the hsien and commune level was whipped up in Chinch'eng hsien. But when a few small factories and mining enterprises had just been established, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Shansi Province chopped away some of them.

The broad masses of workers in the whole hsien resolutely resisted the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i. Tayang Metalwares Plant in Chinch'eng hsien was one of these enterprises. Coal and iron could be obtained locally and there were sufficient material resources. When the capitalist-roaders of Chinch'eng hsien ordered the demolition of this plant, the workers of the whole plant gathered in front of the blast furnace and waged a face-to-face struggle against the capitalist-roaders, and firmly stood at their posts. When materials could not be obtained, the poor and lower-middle peasants got organized and extracted ores and transported coal for the plant. When the hsien authorities refused to buy the pig iron they had produced, the workers took it to the farm tools plants operated by the production brigades for making farm tools. It was in this way that some local factories in Chinch'eng hsien carried on their operation.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers held high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, recaptured that part of power usurped by the handful of capitalist-roaders and relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The local industries developed quickly. The broad revolutionary masses learned an impressive lesson, saying: "We establish the local industries by means of the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought. We create our technical equipment by displaying the spirit of self-reliance."

The Masses Abound in Socialist Enthusiasm

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction, we must firmly follow the mass line, boldly mobilize the masses and vigorously carry out mass movement." Experience gained by Chinch'eng hsien shows that only by obeying this great teaching given by Chairman Mao, fully relying on the broad revolutionary masses and firmly believing that the masses have endless creative power, will it be possible to develop local industries with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Two projects have been built lately: One is a steel refinery. It relied on the State for investment and the experts for its design and indulged in extravagance in its capital construction, so that it could not break away from old rules and regulations. Moving in a rut and alienated from the masses, it was eventually given up half-way despite the several hundred thousand yuan invested in it.

Another project is a cement works. It relied on the masses for its design and its capital construction and carried out all its work by taking the mass line. The broad masses and the office cadres worked for building this works. Some of them spared their rooms, some others took out their tools and still some others took part in voluntary labor, raising capital of more than 4 million yuan in only a few days. The broad masses of workers did away with fetishes and liberated their thinking. They made equipment and built workshops by their own effort. In a few months, they established a small cement works which gave an output of 30,000 tons a year.

Inspired by the spirit of the "9th Congress," the workers and the revolutionary cadres of this works relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacies of "management of a factory by experts" and "the masses are backward." They had no equipment and drawings. But, using only two big boilers and three big tanks, they worked hard for more than 20 days and successfully made powder of aluminum oxide, the quality of which was up to the State's prescribed standard.

"The masses of people have endless creative power." The revolutionary committee of Chints'un commune relied on the masses. Using only one spade, two buckets, two big boilers and a few tanks, it built a small nitrogenous fertilizer plant which gave a daily output of one ton. T'ai-hang Printing Machine Works which now can turn out 85 varieties of products including quarto- and folio-sized printing machines and paper cooling machines has also been established after vigorously carrying out the mass movement. The workers learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Though we have nothing, we can get anything if we rely on the masses. There may be many difficulties, but we can overcome any difficulty once the masses have mastered Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Adopting Native Methods and Depending on Own Effort

A large quantity of equipment is needed to build local industries. What should we do? Should we lay undue emphasis on things big and foreign and ask aid from the State, or adopt native methods and depend on our own effort? Chinch'eng hsien takes the road of self-reliance.

Chinch'eng hsien had no industrial foundation and had to make equipment through self-reliance. Could it achieve this end? Some people said derisively at that time: "We have little money and yet we want to do industrial work. This is nothing but a joke." But the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants gave a firm reply: "It is necessary to develop local industries if we want to achieve mechanization in agriculture. We can surely succeed if we rely on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

Chinch'eng Metalware Factory was formed by combining three handicraft units including a bicycle repair group. When it was established, it had only one bellow, two hammers and a few pairs of pincers. There was no workshop, but the workers made use of rejects and set up a shed with torn bamboo mattresses. They had no equipment, but they made some by working

with their own hands and using the furnace, hammers and pincers. Not long after that, they made a lathe and an automatic crushing machine. Now this factory has more than 250 workers and comprises five workshops dealing with making, repairing and electroplating of small metalware. It has more than 50 machine tools including the lathe, the drilling machine, the planing machine and the grinding machine which have been made by its workers.

According to incomplete statistics, in 21 hsien-operated factories, there are now 181 sets of various kinds of machine tools and equipment including the lathe, the planing machine, the drilling machine and the grinding machine, of which 126 sets, or 70 percent, have been made by their own effort. All the 86 native lathes installed in the commune-run farm tools plants have been made by the hsien-run farm tools plants.

Besides producing the powered waterwheels, water pumps, rice hulling machines and flour grinders, the commune-run farm tools plants also make motors, power transformers, small tractors, light cars carrying one ton, and other machines. The continuous heightening of the standard of mechanization not only has effectively increased the productivity of labor and eased the intensity of labor, but also has greatly increased the abilities to serve agricultural production.

The development of hsien-operated industries in Chinch'eng hsien plays an important part in implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people," in making industry support agriculture, and in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance.

Since 1966, the factories of the hsien, commune and brigade levels have made 520,000 agricultural machines of various types and 1,950,000 medium-sized and small iron and wooden farm tools and have repaired 250,000 agricultural machines and farm tools. Twenty-two communes and 339 brigades have power supply and have made or been equipped with 1,992 machines for processing various kinds of farm and sideline products. This brings about mechanization in rice hulling, flour grinding, rice threshing, oil pressing, weeding, cotton fluffing and ginning in 80 percent of the communes and brigades. This also economizes much manpower. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "We can see, feel and use the hsien-operated industries. This not only is conducive to mechanization in agriculture, but also draws closer the ties between us and the workers."

The hsien-operated industries also supply the state-operated industries with large quantities of products and semi-finished products. This helps promote industrialization in China. In 1969, Chinch'eng hsien delivered to the State more than 100 varieties of products and semi-finished products, including coal, steel and machines, and furnished other provinces and districts with more than 600 varieties of semi-mechanized and semi-handicraft products.

Joint Investigation Group of Chinch'eng Hsien Revolutionary Committee and Chinch'eng Hsien Militia Department

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PARTY CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

Spirit of 9th National Congress of CPC Inspires Shanghai Workers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 3, 1970)

holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china, workers in shanghai have over the past year promoted the revolutionization of their thinking and bettered the already excellent situation of revolution and production. in their study of mao tsetung thought they tried their best to apply what they have learned to solving practical problems arising in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

since the ninth party congress, shanghai workers, with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, have conscientiously and repeatedly studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the brilliant documents of the ninth party congress. this has constantly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of continuing the revolution.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "we have won great victory. but the defeated class will still struggle. these people are still around and this class still exists. therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. not even for decades. we must not lose our vigilance." in accordance with this great teaching, the revolutionary workers and cadres constantly analyzed new trends and new characteristics in class struggle and actively launched attacks on the class enemies.

the workers have organized different types of mao tsetung thought study groups and revolutionary mass criticism groups in order to use invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism thoroughly, smash bourgeois corruption and sabotage in a planned way and let great mao tsetung thought occupy all positions.

in mao tsetung thought study classes which are being run everywhere, the workers study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, with problems of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in mind. they have won one victory after another in deepening the movement along the path illuminated by mao tsetung thought by applying chairman mao's great strategic thinking: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

shanghai workers have brought about a new upsurge in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war since the ninth party congress. they use mao tsetung thought to view and analyze everything. the experience they gained in struggle has enabled them to realize deeply that the struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies are reflected in the choice of whether to adhere to the mass line or to rely on a few "specialists", and whether to persevere in self-reliance and hard work or to go after bourgeois standards and indulge in extravagance and wastefulness in production and construction.

under the leadership of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have been held on industrial and transport fronts since the beginning of the year. at these meetings the workers used mao tsetung thought to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and eliminate its pernicious influence as reflected in certain typical instances. this has achieved quick results.

chairman mao teaches: "cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." "the exemplary vanguard role of the communists is of vital importance."

since the ninth party congress, communist party members and new and old cadres at all levels on the industrial and transport fronts have redoubled their efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and made tremendous achievements in the revolutionization of their thinking, style of work and methods of leadership. they always take the lead in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

leading cadres in many trades and enterprises have effectively improved their style and methods of leadership in line with chairman mao's teachings: "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "as regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it." taking into consideration the conditions in their respective trades and units, the leading cadres mapped out overall plans and worked out concrete measures for their work. they went to the selected units, gained on-the-spot experience there, and at the same time had a good grasp of the work in one-third of the other units. they timely summed up the advanced experience and used it to guide their overall work. in this way, they are able to lead the revolutionary masses from victory to still greater victory along the course charted by the ninth party congress.

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

North China Production Brigade Turns Gravel-Laden Soil into Fertile Land

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 4, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the mountainous shihyihao production brigade in hunyuan county, shansi province, have followed our great leader chairman mao's great instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and turned soil covered with gravel into fertile farmland through self-reliance and hard work. with a per hectare yield of grain surpassing 7.5 tons (the amount being 4.5 tons in 1964), the brigade has become an advanced agricultural unit in the province.

the shihyihao production brigade, with its 56 households, is situated at the foot of the hengshan mountain outside yenmen pass of the ancient great wall. the place is windy and cold and the frost-free period throughout the year is approximately 130 days. prior to liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants made their living solely by working as hired hands for the landlords. after liberation, the

poor peasants stood up and embarked on the road of co-operation, and, by their collective efforts, have scored great achievements in improving the farmland. as a result, the per hectare yield of grain in 1964 jumped to 4.5 tons from 0.75 tons in the early years after liberation.

in 1964, our great leader chairman mao issued the call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai." tso fu-kuan, former party branch secretary and now chairman of the brigade's revolutionary committee, exchanged views with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members on the experience of the tachai brigade after visiting that outstanding unit. they found that there was a gap between the tachai people and them, the fundamental difference being that they were not as good in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. this explained why they had failed several times to transform the land. they learned their lesson and were determined to take the tachai people as their example in fighting nature with mao tsetung thought and build shihyihao into a socialist new village.

at this time a capitalist-roader in the county came to the brigade. he asserted: "yours is a poor village and even the gleanings of a bigger village would be more than all you harvest. you'd better join with another village."

the party branch led the masses in studying chairman mao's great teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution" and put up a resolute struggle against the capitalist-roader. the poor and lower-middle peasants said indignantly: "we're poor but our will is firm. we'll build shihyihao into a socialist new village exclamation" thus they frustrated the capitalist-roader's plot to undermine their efforts to learn from tachai. they began a vigorous movement to transform nature.

giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the peasants started to transform the farmland scattered along the river banks by removing the gravel and replacing it with soil. an old poor peasant carpenter worked day and night to make 22 carts quickly to meet the needs at the work site. another poor peasant persisted in pushing the cart although he was ill and was asked to rest. after a whole winter's hard work, the peasants had added a one-foot deep layer of soil to 25 hectares of farmland.

then they turned to a new campaign to create farmland along the river banks. in order to turn 2.6 hectares of land laden with rocks and gravel into cultivated land, a shock brigade was formed by communist party members and demobilized armymen in the village in the autumn of 1966. the team started by constructing a dam and planting trees so that water flows onto the banks would deposit a deep layer of silt on top of the rocks and gravel.

while the work was in progress, an unreformed landlord class element tried to sabotage, but his plot was quickly detected by the masses, who exposed and criticized him at the work site. people worked day and night, even when their hands were bleeding and their clothing soaked with sweat, but no one complained. after two months of hard work, trenches were dug on the river banks and trees planted, and a 30-metre long rock dam was built. this tract of land was covered two years later with more than three feet of fertile soil suitable for farming.

then the party branch organized the masses to study chairman mao's teaching "we must not become complacent over any success" and to sum up their experience in improving the farmland and extending the cultivated land. the purpose was to find out what they still lacked. the commune members said: "we must keep an eye on our weak points in spite of our success; we must make revolution continuously." they found that although the farmland had been improved, the mountains and the river remained to be tackled, and once mountain torrents hit from hsiaoyukou the crops would be flooded. so a fresh campaign to build water-conservancy works began. braving scorching summer heat and bitter winter cold, they brought stones from the river banks several kilometres away, and, after seven months of hard work, finished building a 1.5-kilometre-long canal and eight ditches at the foot of hsiaoyukou. they have put the mountain streams under control and are making full use of them to irrigate the land.

to ensure good harvests, the poor and lower-middle peasants abided by this teaching of chairman mao's: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they broke with conservative ideas, improved farming techniques and popularized good seed varieties that suit to local conditions. as a result, the per hectare yield of millet has increased from 2.85 tons to 6.75 tons, and the per hectare yield of maize has increased from 6.91 tons to 7.8 tons.

INDUSTRY

Tientsin Workers Apply Principle of Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 3, 1970)

workers in industry, communications and capital construction in tientsin, a major north china industrial city, have achieved new victories in carrying out chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

this is true for every basic unit under the leadership of the communist party organisations and the revolutionary committees at all levels in the current vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation campaign. this is stimulating socialist production and construction for greater, faster, better and more economical results.

industrial output value since the beginning of the year has topped all local records for the same period of other years. in capital construction: the volume of work accomplished is the greatest in local history. the output of major industrial products in the state plan, including steel, alternating current electric motors, power-driven pumps, electric instruments, chemical fertilizer, sulphuric acid, diesel engines, caustic soda, metal-cutting machines, dyed and printed cloth and radio sets, was far above the corresponding period of last year.

workers of many factories and enterprises constantly studied chairman mao's writings in this regard to deepen their understanding of chairman mao's instructions on self-reliance and hard struggle. many types of study classes

were run in which mao tsetung thought was used as a weapon to criticize in a deep-going way the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running industry. the study of mao tsetung thought and the criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line by the masses of the workers have deepened and stimulated the movement for increasing production and practising economy.

the tientsin dry cell factory's state plan is double last year's. the workers ran study classes in mao tsetung thought and studied chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. they tapped their potentialities to the full. without asking the state for money or equipment, the workers have kept increasing production. the output of dry cells for the first quarter of this year is almost as much as the amount produced in the first half of last year. in addition, new products of a dozen specifications have been made.

a type of blue cloth turned out by the tientsin dyeing and weaving factory is welcomed by the people because of its fast colour. but this kind of phthalocyanine brilliant blue cloth calls for high skills in pre-treatment and the technological process is complicated. this affected the expansion of production. under the leadership of the factory revolutionary committee workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians this year formed a three-in-one combination group which devised a "one process dyeing" method in just five days. after the new process was adopted, monthly output went up by six times and over 95 per cent of the phthalocyanine brilliant blue cloth was of top quality. chinese-made dyestuff is now used instead of imported dyes. the new process has enabled the factory to save large amounts of electricity and coal. as a result, production costs dropped by 40 per cent.

the tientsin no. 4 radio elements factory will double the output of elements this year and several new products are being added. without asking a cent or any equipment from the state and by adopting indigenous methods, the factory turned out 18 machines in two weeks that helped create the conditions for increasing production.

COAL PRODUCTION

China's Hunan Province and Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region Become Self-sufficient in Coal

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary committees at all levels of the hunan province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in central-south china have put politics in command and launched vigorous mass movements to raise coal production by self-reliance. they are no longer dependent on the state for coal, now being able to meet most of their need for coal.

hunan and kwangsi abound in coal resources. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the coal departments wildly pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and spread fallacies of "no coal south of the yangtze

river" and "no coal in kwangsi", doing their utmost to prevent and sabotage coal production, thus restricting output in hunan and kwangsi.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary committees at all levels led the revolutionary masses in conscienciously studying chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle. bearing in mind the struggle between the two lines in building the coal industry in their own regions, they vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by liu shao-chi on the industrial front, such as the bourgeois idea of aiming at big size and copying foreign things and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. this criticism greatly raised the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the revolutionary masses. they were determined to extract more and better quality coal to end quickly their dependence on coal from north china and to make still greater contributions to the socialist motherland.

after its establishment, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee took the rapid building up of the coal industry as an important task and intensified the prospecting and opening of mines. geological surveys show that most of the counties and city suburbs in hunan province have rich coal resources. apart from fine-quality anthracite, there is bituminous coal for industrial use and coking coal for smelting iron and making steel. at present, dozens of pairs of coal shafts throughout the province have already gone into operation and dozens of pairs of additional coal shafts are now under construction, many to be completed this year. when in operation, their productive capacity will equal all the coal hewed by the whole province last year. while the building of state-owned coal mines is being speeded up, small county- or commune-run coal pits are now being built throughout the province.

in building up the coal industry, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have closely followed chairman mao's great teaching: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." they adhere to the policy of "walking on two legs" and are using indigenous methods, and combined indigenous and modern methods to construct mines and launch a mass movement to develop coal output. the average daily output of state-owned coal mines in kwangsi is now double that in 1966. 36 counties and cities of the region have built small coal pits, 2.5 fold the number in 1966. small coal pits run by communes and production brigades are 11 times as many as in 1966.

in the course of these efforts, the revolutionary committees at all levels in kwangsi have vigorously grasped the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, using revolution to command production and put proletarian politics in command. leading members at all levels in turn go down to the basic units and take part in collective productive labour. they consistently use chairman mao's great theory on continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the workers and raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution. the workers link up the production of every spadeful of coal with motherland's socialist construction and take it as support for the world revolution. they volunteer to do hard work and make technical innovations, thus bring about a great leap in coal production. total coal output in the region in january and february this year was 68.5 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Paper Greets First Anniversary of Ninth National Congress of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 2, 1970)

"zeri i popullit" published an editorial yesterday entitled "the chinese people hold high with glory the red banner of the communist party", warmly greeting the first anniversary of the successful holding of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china.

the editorial said: the 9th national congress of the communist party of china, which went down a year ago into the history of the glorious communist party of china and the world communist movement as the congress of revolutionary vitality, unity and victory, will remain a great event in the history of the chinese people and their struggle for socialism and communism. this congress, as comrade enver hoxha said in his speech delivered on the 25th anniversary of the liberation of albania, "crowned the decisive victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line over renegade liu shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line. it further strengthened the glorious communist party of china and its revolutionary unity and opened before the chinese people bright prospects for their socialist future."

it went on: the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led personally by the great marxist-leninist mao tsetung, has made china redder and more revolutionary, strengthened the positions of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism and smashed the objectives and plans of the imperialist-revisionist enemies and their agents. it has raised to an unprecedented scale the productive forces and economic might as well as the world authority and prestige of socialist china.

the editorial spoke of the tremendous successes scored by the chinese people under the calls of chairman mao "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "grasp revolution, promote production".

the editorial pointed out that the wonderful victories won by the chinese people on the front of industrial and agricultural production and the brilliant prospects opened to them this year, are a new and clear proof of the correctness of the revolutionary line of the glorious communist party of china and of comrade mao tsetung's marxist-leninist thought. the great socialist china is always marching victoriously forward. she has today a modern industry, an advanced agriculture, a proletarian culture and a science and technology of the highest world level. people's china possesses a tremendous defensive power capable of liquidating at any time every aggressor or coalition of aggressors who would dare to undertake any adventure against her.

the editorial said: the enemies of revolution and socialism, the imperialists and khrushchovian revisionists, both before the 9th national party congress and after it,

have done everything in their power to obstruct the triumphant march of people's china on the road of revolution and socialism. they conducted all kinds of frenzied campaigns against people's china. in order to carry out the big anti-china plot, the soviet renegade brezhnev-kosygin clique, in collaboration with the u.s. imperialists, resorted also to criminal acts of armed provocations. but the chinese giant stood firm. it rebuffed all its enemies, who dared to encroach on the national sovereignty of the people's republic of china. after their failure in these criminal acts, the imperialists and revisionists, singing in chorus, began to vent their spleen and sling mud on the victories of the chinese people. but facts are stubborn. the great successes of people's china in revolution and production, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, have reduced to ashes the dirty calumnies of the imperialists and khrushchovian revisionists on the alleged stagnation in the chinese economy, on the time-marking of the industrial and agricultural production, etc. the whole world knows now the political, economic and military potential of china. the authority and international prestige of the people's republic of china have never been so great as now.

the editorial said: the chinese people have deeply rooted in their consciousness and have transformed into invincible weapons the great strategic thought of chairman mao "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

the editorial said in conclusion: the albanian people, educated by their party of labour with comrade enver hoxha at the head, with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, with the feelings of the unbreakable militant friendship for the fraternal chinese people, for the glorious communist party of china and the outstanding leader, our dearest and most faithful friend comrade mao tsetung, rejoice wholeheartedly at the great successes scored by the chinese brothers in revolution and production. their victories are at the same time our victories. they are victories of all the revolutionary forces in the world. we wholeheartedly wish the chinese communists and the entire chinese people, new and still greater successes in their magnificent work and creative activities in order to put into practice the historic decisions of the 9th national congress of the communist party of china, for the good of the great people's china, for the cause of revolution and socialism in the world.

CAMBODIA

Foreign Ministry Spokesman of Republic of South Vietnam Condemns Cambodian Coup Clique's Slanders Against Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 2, 1970)

the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has issued a statement strongly condemning the cambodian coup-makers' slanders against the vietnamese people, the south viet nam "giai phong" press agency reported today.

the statement reads in full as follows:

the u.s. imperialists have for a long time now used every possible means to sabotage the line of independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state. they and none other have acted in collusion with the lon nol-sirik matak reactionary clique in the coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, and in slandering the vietnamese people as "aggressors" against cambodia. these crimes of theirs have touched off strong indignation among the khmer people and the people of all parts of the world. on march 23, the legal head of state of cambodia issued a declaration calling upon the khmer people to stand up and overthrow the traitors to save the country. the khmer people of all strata including buddhist monks, peasants, workers, students, youth, intellectuals, soldiers and officers have responded to the call of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. they have risen up in all provinces of cambodia in firm opposition to the u.s. imperialists and the lon nol-sirik matak reactionary clique and in support of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, demanding the restoration of the line of independence, peace, neutrality as well as the friendship and solidarity among the indo-chinese peoples. frightened by the khmer people's patriotic movement, the lon nol-sirik matak clique have resorted to bloody repression, opening fire indiscriminately at the demonstrators. on the other hand, they spread brazen slanders, alleging that the vietnamese had "instigated" the demonstrations and even "invaded" cambodia with military forces. this is a stock calumny often resorted to by the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen aimed at covering up their crime of aggression and their treason, distorting the khmer people's quickly and vigorously developing patriotic movement, and deceiving the world public.

by the afore-said campaign of slander and distortion, the united states and the lon nol-sirik matak clique also want to conceal the u.s. crimes of aggression in indo-china. they have left no stone unturned to sow racial prejudice and hatred, first of all between the fraternal vietnamese and cambodian peoples, with a view to blurring the most basic problem of the indo-chinese peoples, which is to strengthen their solidarity in the struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their common enemy. on the other hand, the coup-makers in cambodia have tried to veil their crimes of overt collusion with the saigon puppet administration in opposing the sacred resistance war waged by the south vietnamese people.

the people and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam vehemently condemn the vicious design of the united states and the coup-makers in cambodia and categorically reject their groundless allegations.

nobody can distort the justice of the heroic struggles waged by the vietnamese and khmer peoples against u.s. aggression, for national salvation. the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys definitely can deceive nobody. even the western press had to acknowledge that the so-called "attacks by the vietnamese against cambodia" are only the uprisings of the khmer people in support of head of state norodom sihanouk.

the south vietnamese people, under the leadership of the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, are holding high the banner of resistance to the u.s. imperialist aggressors and therefore winning the sympathy and support of the whole mankind. proceeding from the fundamental principles of their struggle for independence and freedom, the south vietnamese people have always respected the other peoples' independence and freedom. with regard to the kingdom of cambodia, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have consistently and strictly followed the line of strengthening the bonds of friendship and good neighbourliness on the basis of respect for cambodia's independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present borders and of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

those who are opposing the supreme interests of the khmer people are none other than the u.s. imperialists and the lon nol-sirik matak reactionaries who have frenziedly sabotaged the correct line of independence, peace and neutrality of head of state norodom sihanouk.

the fraternal khmer people, under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state, will surely shatter all the designs of aggression and treason of the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys.

no schemes and acts of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen can break the friendship and solidarity between the khmer and vietnamese peoples.

US-Controlled SEATO Openly Bolsters Cambodian Rightist Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1970)

the seato, instrument of aggression controlled by u.s. imperialism, convened its 32nd "military advisers" meeting in baguio of the philippines on april 2 and 3. it openly clamoured that it will give "assistance" to the cambodian rightist clique in a vain attempt to threaten the cambodian people. this is another exposure of the hideous features of u.s. imperialism in being obdurately hostile to the cambodian people.

the main topic of the two-day seato "military advisers" meeting was reported to be closely centred on the cambodian and laotian situations. the meeting formulated military plans for this aggressive military bloc. john maccain, commander-in-chief of the u.s. pacific forces, clamoured at the meeting about the "growing importance" of seato's role. jesus vargas, seato secretary-general, also yelled brazenly that "the seato would consider action" if cambodia or laos asks for its help. he added that although cambodia and laos are not seato members, they have no obstacles in asking seato for help. these

ravings of the seato chieftains showed that in order to bolster the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, u.s. imperialism and its running dogs have ignored cambodia's independence and sovereignty and even picked up the discredited platitudes of dulles, trying to put cambodia under the "protection" of this reactionary organization.

before this meeting, seato started a large-scale naval exercise on march 23, the fifth day after the cambodian rightist clique staged the coup d'etat. the naval vessels taking part in this exercise are concentrated in the u.s. sattahip naval base in thailand, which is only a little more than one hundred kilometres off cambodia's frontier. in fact, this is an act bolstering the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique and a shameless threat to the cambodian people.

these brazen provocations and threats of u.s. imperialism and the seato under its control have proved once again that u.s. imperialism is the arch-culprit in plotting the coup d'etat in cambodia. it is sheer wishful thinking on the part of u.s. imperialism to try to intimidate the cambodian people through seato. the cambodian people will surely wage a fiercer struggle and deal head-on blows to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

Cambodian Rightist Coup D'Etat Clique Tries to Get UN "Observers' Team" into Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1970)

while stepping up its collusion with u.s. imperialism and the south viet nam puppet clique, the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, which is hemmed in from all sides, recently beseeched the united nations again and again to send its so-called "observers' team" into cambodia. this is a vain attempt of the coup clique to maintain its reactionary rule with the help and backing of the u.s.-controlled united nations.

it was reported that at a press conference in phnom penh on march 30, lon nol, chieftain of the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, stated that he had asked the u.n. security council to send an "observers' team" to cambodia. on the instruction of the rightist coup d'etat clique, its lackey or kosalak had many talks with u.n. secretary-general u thant on this question.

countering the plot of the cambodian right-wing clique to get the u.n. "observers' team" into cambodia, cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out in his message on april first to u.n. secretary-general u thant: "the united nations should guard against interfering with cambodia in an affair which, as far as our disputes are concerned, only involves the khmer people ... the only culprit responsible for this deterioration and for the war in indo-china is the u.s.a." samdech norodom sihanouk's statement has forcefully laid bare the crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in cambodia and indo-china.

it is known to all that u.s. imperialism not only has long colluded with its lackeys the puppet cliques in south viet nam and thailand to encroach repeatedly upon the sovereignty of cambodia and slaughter the cambodian people but has also manipulated the united nations into constantly interfering in cambodia's internal affairs. as far back as 1964, the u.n. security council sent an

"observers' group" to conduct "investigation" along the borders of cambodia and south viet nam. during the "investigation" of the "observers' group", u.s. and south viet nam puppet troops unscrupulously made armed intrusions against cambodia, shelled the innocent cambodian people and even spread toxic chemicals to murder the cambodian people. but the "observers' group" in its report slandered the cambodian government and people in every possible way and defended the aggression against cambodia by u.s. imperialism and south viet nam puppet clique. this group was in essence a tool of u.s. imperialism for covering up its crimes of aggression against cambodia.

cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk in a statement on august 29, 1964 lodged a serious protest against the report of the u.n. security council "observers' group" and bitterly condemned the crimes of aggression against cambodia committed by u.s.-south viet nam puppet troops.

the cambodian people know very well the evil crimes of the u.s.-controlled united nations. now, the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, being at the end of its tethers, attempts to get the u.n. "observers' team" into cambodia and let it interfere in the internal affairs of cambodia in support of the clique. this can only arouse greater indignation among the cambodian people. the cambodian people with the glorious fighting tradition will not allow the scoundrels who invite the wolves into the house to go unpunished.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Peking Reception Marks Hungarian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1970)

the ambassador of the hungarian people's republic to china, halasz jozsef, gave a reception here today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the liberation of hungary.

present were lo kuei-po, vice minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice minister of foreign trade, and other leading members of departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in peking were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Friendly Japanese Trade Firms Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1970)

a nine-member japanese delegation of seven firms for friendly trade, including teise nagiwara and ichizo kimura, arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others.

japanese friends in peking, including those from friendly / japanese trade circles, were present at the airport.

LAOS

US Imperialism, Thai Reactionaries Step Up War of Aggression Against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is making every effort to further intensify its war of aggression in laos while instigating single-handedly the cambodian rightists to stage the recent coup d'etat, so as to push forward its criminal plan of aggression in the whole indo-china.

according to an a.f.p. dispatch from vientiane on march 31, soon after the coup staged by the cambodian rightists, the united states mapped out a "new strategy towards the war in laos". it was reported that in accordance with this new "hard line", u.s. imperialism is incessantly dispatching aircraft to intensify its wanton bombing of the liberated areas in laos while the u.s. troops in laos are playing an increasingly active part in the rightist forces' attacks on the liberated areas. in a washington report on march 30 entitled "u.s. troops have authority to enter cambodia and laos in self-defense", the u.s. "international herald tribune" even moulded public opinion for a large-scale dispatch of u.s. troops to make a direct intrusion into laos. u.s. defense secretary melvin r. laird had once said that in order "to protect the safety of u.s. troops" sometimes border-crossing into laos was allowed, the report added.

according to western press reports, more and more thai troops have been brought into laos by u.s. imperialism to take part in its aggression in laos. the u.s. "los angeles times" said that "for some time there have been thais fighting in laos" and that there are 1,000 thais in long cheng alone. "there are thai 'liaison officers' in every lao military region". the same paper admitted that even according to a rather underestimated figure, "as many as 5,000" thai troops are involved in laos.

the press reports said that "thai troops serving in laos are part of an american-run secret army which has its ramifications throughout southeast asia." "the united states counts on the

thais as a strategic ground force reserve in laos. when the war heats up, thais are flown in." during the battle in muong soui, laos, last year, "two thai artillery battalions were used" by the united states. thai pilots have flown t-28 planes to bomb the laotian patriotic armed forces. it was reported that "almost without exception the thais arrive in american aircraft, are armed and trained by americans, and are paid by americans."

the western press reports also said that the participation by more and more thai troops in the war of aggression in laos "indicates a tipping of the scales within thai top-level policy bodies for larger, and possibly more open involvement in the lao war".

by expanding the war of aggression in laos and the rest of indo-china, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the thai reactionaries, are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet and courting their own destruction.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes Frantic US Imperialist Economic Aggression and Plunder in Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio, in an article on april 1, exposed u.s. imperialism's frantic economic aggression and infiltration in malaya and its attempt to use malaya as a base to invade and plunder other asian countries.

the article said that since the beginning of this year, there has been an inflow of u.s. imperialist brass-hats, financial magnates, big industrial monopoly capitalists, special agents disguised as "experts" and all kinds of "delegations" to carry out sinister activities in malaya.

in face of the deep-going and new general crisis of the world capitalist system and the u.s. economic recession, the u.s. monopoly capitalists have been going everywhere trying to shift the economic difficulties onto the people of the colonies and semi-colonies. david rockefeller, the notorious financial magnate and chairman of the board of directors of the chase manhattan bank, during his visit to singapore in early march, frantically clamoured that u.s. capital exports to southeast asia will be expanded in an unprecedented scale. in the 12 years between 1968 and 1980, u.s. imperialist investments on the mining of oil and other minerals in this region will amount to 35,000 million u.s. dollars. u.s. monopoly capitalist groups were reported to have a special interest in investing in petroleum, textile and electronic industries from which high profits could be grabbed.

the u.s. imperialists, it went on, are painstakingly trying to dump their commodities in southeast asia so as to fight for markets with japan and britain. henry kearnes, president of the u.s. export-import bank, went to malaya to canvass for the sales of u.s. goods. he raised a hue and cry that the united states will contend with japan and british imperialism in this region. for this sake, he offered to give

big sums of loans to the puppet regime for importing u.s. goods in huge volumes.

since the rahman-razak clique of malaya and the suharto clique of indonesia sold oil prospecting and mining rights in coastal waters cheaply to the u.s. imperialists, u.s. monopoly capitalists have exported large amounts of capital to set up an oil refinery and factories to manufacture oil prospecting and refining equipment in singapore, the article said.

u.s. imperialist economic infiltration and plunder in malaya have reached an astounding extent, it added. early last november, a u.s. imperialist official revealed that u.s. imperialist investments in singapore amounted to 600 million singapore dollars. early this year, u.s. imperialism increased its investments in singapore by 110 million singapore dollars.

under the pretext of "promoting trade", the article said, the u.s. imperialists are stepping up the plunder of malayan natural resources by exchanges of unequal value. last year, the u.s. imperialists imported, apart from other commodities, 340,000 tons of rubber from malaya, over 77,000 tons more than the previous year. having plundered malayan rubber and tin in large quantities for years, the u.s. imperialists have now started to plunder malayan forest resources on a big scale.

the article said that the report of the "executive committee of the colombo plan" disclosed that u.s. imperialism supplied the rahman-razak clique with 6,100,000 u.s. dollars of "aid" last year. but this is only "aid" in name, for most of it is expenses for u.s. spies sent to malaya for conspiratorial activities, with u.s. "peace corps" expenses taking up half of this amount.

the article went on, chairman mao, the great teacher of the world people, has taught us: "the days of imperialism are numbered. the imperialists have committed every evil and the oppressed people of the world will never forgive them." u.s. imperialism's unbridled criminal activities in malaya perpetrated with the help of the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique have aroused the mounting resistance of the malayan people. the puppet cliques which serve u.s. and british imperialism obdurately will eventually be buried together with their masters.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Arrives in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Dacca, Apr. 2, 1970)

a government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader, arrived in dacca, capital of east pakistan, by air this evening.

the chinese delegation came here at the invitation of the pakistan government to attend the inauguration of a chinese-aid project and pay a friendly visit to pakistan.

pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser arrived here by the same plane.

the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by abdul khair mohammad hafizuddin, minister of industry and natural resources; lieutenant general s.m. yaqoob khan, martial law administrator of east pakistan; s.m. shafiul azam, chief secretary to the government of east pakistan; tabarak husain, director general of the foreign ministry; and other pakistan officials and officers.

mirza ghulam hafiz, president of the pakistan-china friendship society of east pakistan, was also at the airport.

present also was chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung.

US

US Progressive Student Movement Develops in Depth

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1970)

since the beginning of the year, the progressive american students have unfolded wide-spread and sustained struggles against the policies of aggression and war of the u.s. ruling circles, against racial discrimination and fascist persecution, and for democratic rights. this struggle is merged with the movement against the decadent capitalist educational system, and thereby has a broader mass foundation.

as the nixon administration persists in the war of aggression in viet nam and expands its armed intervention in laos, the american people's struggle against the policies of aggression and war of the u.s. ruling circles is gaining momentum. the progressive american students have thrown themselves zealously into the struggle. in february this year, more than 3,400 students from 39 states, representing 300 colleges and universities and 100 high schools, attended a conference at case western reserve university in cleveland, ohio. at the conference which was the largest in scale and broadest in representation in the history of american students' struggle against war of aggression, the students expressed their firm determination to oppose wars of aggression.

since the beginning of the year, progressive american students together with american people of other strata have held demonstrations in washington and other cities to oppose wars of aggression. they have also successively unfolded the struggle for the cancellation of military training courses in school, against the so-called "research projects" conducted in universities by the u.s. military, and against the "reserve officer training corps (r.o.t.c.)". in february and march this year, demonstrations against "military recruiters" and "r.o.t.c." broke out in the san francisco state college in california, the university of colorado in boulder, the state university of new york at buffalo and the washington university in st. louis. the "r.o.t.c." buildings at the colorado and washington universities were burnt down by angry students.

meanwhile, the students' struggle against racial discrimination has also further developed. struggles against racial discrimination broke out in colleges and universities in the states of new york, massachusetts, mississippi, california,

south carolina, north carolina and maine. by holding strikes, demonstrations, occupying school premises and other forms of struggle, the students fight resolutely against all sorts of racial discrimination and persecution by the reactionaries. at duke university in north carolina, white students and black hospital workers demonstrated and occupied a hospital office to express their strong protest against the discrimination against black workers by the hospital authorities.

driven into panic by the progressive students' struggle, the u.s. ruling circles called out troops and police to carry out frenzied armed suppression. nevertheless, the progressive students fought back resolutely. in many colleges and universities, the students used bricks, stones, boards and bottles as weapons of self-defence to fight fiercely with the "national guardsmen" and the reactionary police called out to suppress them. shouting "get the filthy pigs off campus", the students hit hard at them and forced them to retreat from colleges and universities.

in march, students of the state university of new york at buffalo in defiance of the persecution by the reactionary authorities, persisted in strike, resolutely demanding the cancellation of a u.s. defence department "research project" in the university. at the same time they strongly demanded that the university authorities immediately reinstate 20 students who were suspended unjustifiably. during the strike, a mass protest meeting with 5,000 students participating was held. the struggle won the sympathy and support of a number of teachers. 200 students of the massachussetts institute of technology (m.i.t.) occupied the office of its president to press their firm demand for the abolition of the "discipline committee" set up by the institute authorities to persecute the progressive students. in many colleges and universities, the students waged struggles demanding democratic rights in the administration. it was reported that such struggles erupted at the rate of one a day in american colleges and universities from january to march this year.

the reactionary u.s. ruling circles are carrying out more ruthlessly fascist persecution of the progressive student movement. but instead of pressing down the progressive student struggle, fascist persecution has resulted in more and more students becoming awakened and pushing the american progressive student movement to a new high.

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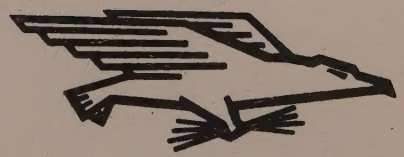

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